The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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38/32

FLIGHT OVER KILIMANJARO

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This remarkable photograph of East Africa's highest known peak—19,300 feet Mount Kilimanjaro—was taken from a B.O.A.C. Hermes aircraft.

A majestic view of The Andes, great mountain range, highest peaks of which are approximately 22,000 feet, seen from a B.O.A.C. Argonaut airliner. The Argonauts also operate on the Far Eastern route.

Where Colour Bar Is Fading

SEE PAGE 4

Here Are Magic Words

ANONYMOUS

WORDS do have a magic in them, provided one knows how best to use them. The following are a few instances where such use can be effectively made:

"YOUR SMILE IS SO ATTRACTIVE" OR "I ADMIRE YOUR TASTE IN CLOTHES."

A compliment must be sincere. It is cheap otherwise.

There is something good looking and charming about all women, and you must find those two or three points. If it's the smile, then compliment her on it! Merely to tell a homely woman she is beautiful is to be insincere, for she will know that you are not telling the truth.

Tell her about that special part of her that shines out; tell him about that one quality he has, and you will go far toward making friends with the world.

●

"HOW OLD DO YOU THINK I AM?"

Why this is perhaps your only way to parry the question:

He'll guess—and being a gentleman, will perhaps take off a few years, which will make you feel good. Then, when he's guessed and asks if he's right, you can parry again and say, "Almost," or "Not quite."

'You have answered him, yet told him nothing.'

Asking him for his age will get it—then you will be obligated to tell yours. Telling him your right age may lose him all the faster, but being a good lawyer and meeting his question with other questions is good logic.

●

"I DON'T REMEMBER—EXACTLY!"

Why this is about the best thing you can say:

You don't point-blank tell them that it is none of their business, nor do you evade them with too much deliberation. The word "exactly" modifies the sting in the refusal.

Not remembering is untrue and the other person knows it. But not to remember "exactly" is possible.

Saying the pride is confidential, of course, is not true, and evading the issue by such sentences as "It was a bargain," or "It came from a good store" only arouses the nosey person's curiosity all the more.

●

"HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO GET TO WORK IN THE MORNING?"

Why this may be the Sizzle to use:

It reminds him of 'tomorrow's' work.

This is enough to make the average hanger-on sleepy—although the other phrase, "What time do you have to get up tomorow?" is another good reminder.

The "last drink" idea may work, but often there are no drinks left to make this possible. Talking about your clock or asking obviously about the time are too blunt for most people, who will become resentful.

You might, of course, have to resort to the last sentence and tell the fellow to go home—you're all tired out—but unless he's pretty tight, avoid it.

●

"YOU'LL HAVE TO SEE THE LADY OF THE HOUSE."

Why this sentence may work most often:

None works all the time because a good front-door salesman has all the answers. He is instructed, however, to waste little time except with the home owner herself, so your chances of getting rid of him are best when you let him understand that you are only an employee.

If he asks when the lady of the house will be in, say, "She's gone for the day," for the salesman will be in another neighbourhood tomorrow.

Other sentences hurt you as much as they do the salesman.

(Continued On Page 23 Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

Today's progressive American is one who wears last year's suit, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's salary.

* * *

Today's children insist that their elders treat them as grownups; which wouldn't be bad if only the kids would return the compliment.

* * *

The reason Cupid makes so many bad shots these days is that he is shooting at the heart while looking at the hosiery.

* * *

The dream is when he promises to fulfil her smallest desire; the awakening comes when he has to fulfil the large ones!

* * *

It's only logical that the wedding gift should be addressed to the bride. Whoever heard of a trophy going to the deer the hunter had bagged?

* * *

At least, the groom at a "shotgun wedding" never wonders "why he ever married" his wife.

* * *

Most large weddings are just an exchange of 10 dollars worth of champagne for 6 dollars worth of pickle forks.

* * *

A man standing forward on a ferryboat saw part of a hearing aid lying on the deck. He retrieved it, thought a minute and shouted, "Hey, there!"

Every head turned except that of one man near the rail. The finder went over, tapped him on the shoulder and returned the lost part.

* * *

A Chicago merchant was summoned suddenly to a big business meeting in New York. It was scheduled to last four days, and he had to catch a plane at the Cicero airport within the hour. Problem: how to contact his wife, who was on a shopping spree in the Loop? The merchant thought hard—then suddenly ordered his secretary to cancel at once all his wife's charge accounts. She called up in a rage 12 minutes later.

* * *

Our neighbour's child had the habit of dropping in for a visit—and forgetting to leave. Then I hit on this: "Tommy," I would say, "remind me to give you a little package when you go home." In five minutes he could stand the suspense no longer, and would take his package (a few brightly wrapped cookies) and leave.

* * *

'Line Clear'

Tney had been air-borne a couple of hours when the veteran pilot of the air liner turned to his young co-pilot and said, "Take over for a few minutes, will You? I want to go back to the washroom."

"Sure, I'll take over," the co-pilot agreed. "But with all these children we have aboard this trip—you'll just have to stand in line like anybody else."

"Oh, no I won't."

"How do you figure that?" the young man asked in surprise.

Reaching forward with a grin, the pilot pressed a button on the instrument panel. Behind him, in the cabin, a glass panel lit up with the ominous words—please fasten seat belts. The pilot waited a moment, then strolled unhindered back to the washroom.

* * *

A young lady just out of journalism school was getting a lecture from her city editor because of certain inaccuracies which had appeared in a news story she had written.

"Remember," he said, "it was Joseph Pulitzer who declared that accuracy is to a newspaper what virtue is to a woman."

"That in itself is not entirely accurate," said the girl. "A newspaper can always print a retraction."

A boy is at the in-between age in life when he knows why a strapless evening gown is held up but he doesn't know how.

* * *

A doctor usually has two kinds of charity patients—those who can't afford to pay him and those who can.

* * *

Woman customer to book store clerk: "I've always had a great weakness for Dickens—I found a 100 dollar bill in one of his books years ago."

* * *

Comedian Jan Murray claims he went shopping with his wife and tried to buy $1 worth of potatoes. "I'm sorry," a clerk allegedly said. "We don't slice them."

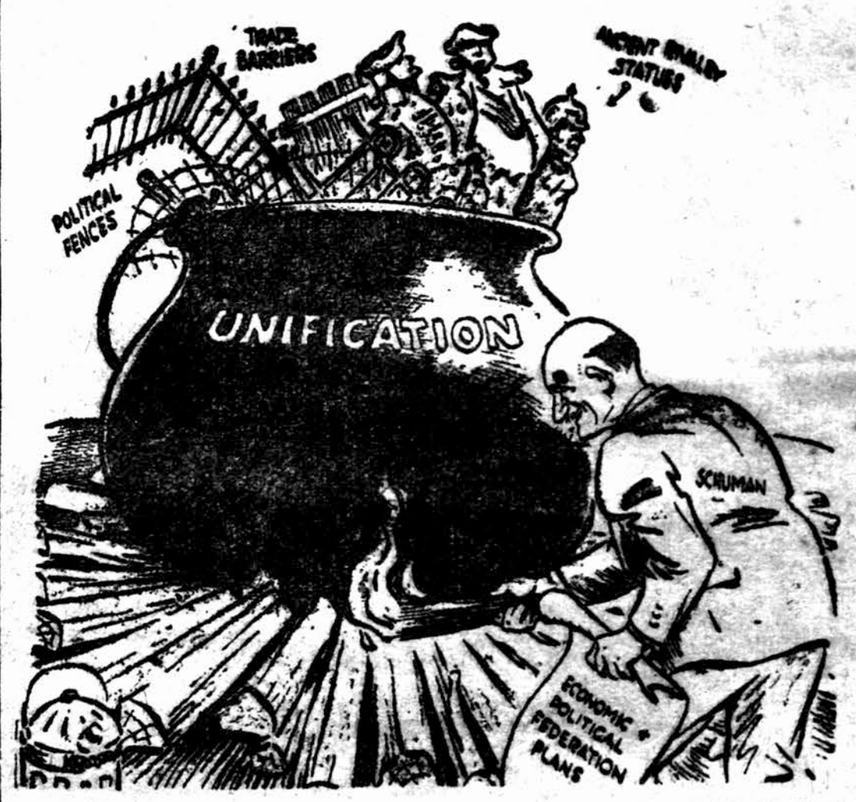
We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.

* * *

Weighted down with an armful of bundles, the lady shopper was clinging to a strap when the overcrowded bus stopped too suddenly and catapulted the topmost package, a three pound roast, into the lap of a seated gentleman. He thrust it up at her remarking gruffly, "If you housewives would do your shopping earlier in the day, you wouldn't be caught in the evening rush hour!"

"That's right," she agreed sweetly. "And we wouldn't be carrying rump roasts home like this—if ALL the cattle refused eto give up their seats."

'EUROPEAN MELTING POT'



Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

KILL THE BUGBEAR OF 'SECURITY'

SUPPOSE we drop that word "security." In the sense in which it is used today there is no such thing, and we would all be happier not thinking about it and not worrying about it, writes Kathleen Norris in 'Your Life'.

Years ago, when my family was facing a rather formidable world, we never used the word security. There were six of us children, the eldest 20. We had been brought up in a comfortable, old-fashioned way, and we knew nothing of the city in which we suddenly had to make a living. For the next nine years we never managed to put a penny in the bank.

But as we knew nothing of security, we went along from day to day with confidence and happiness. Usually there were nourishing, if unpretentious, meals in the house, and lots of books; and we had the long beaches of the Pacific to walk along and picnic on. In a state of shocking insecurity we managed magnificently.

Not Half So Fearful

These so-called hard times taught me that insecurity is not half so fearful a thing as it sounds. Once having experienced it, one never can fear it again. There is always something one can do; there are always possible changes and makeshifts and experiments, all of them immensely stimulating. Insecurity, by one of life's paradoxes, is real security.

A letter from Agnes F. set me thinking along this line. "Lew and I didn't care about ourselves", she wrote. "What we feared was for the children. We wanted better things for them, fine clothes, friends, amusements. When our plans went smash with Lew's illness, Deary was 14, Junior 12, and Marylou six. Bad ages to make children feel the pinch of poverty.

"It was then that I wrote to you", this letter went on, "and you told me to live more simply, to endure the children's consternation then, for the sake of their future.

Way Out

"Well, we did live more simply—we had to. We moved to a rather lonely and shabby place, we started growing vegetables, selling eggs, we did everything. Lew became convalescent, slowly, and can now walk round. We've not had one moment's money worry since we moved, and that was six years ago. We've no money left over, but we have the 'makings', and we have three children of whom we can really be proud. They rose to this crisis in a way that makes my eyes fill when I think of it. Their father never heard one single word of complaint."

So here is another family that has discovered that insecurity has the extraordinary quality we usually attribute to what we call "security."

Investments, rents, money in the bank, rising costs, rising taxes can cause infinite distress. Modern society is suffering from a bad case of the jitters over these things. But all the time within our reach is this escape from anxiety; this reduction of our desires to our simple needs; this magnificent experience of proving to ourselves that life today can still be a safe and happy thing.

War And Common Man

BY MARK HOLLOWAY

"TO the biologist, the pattern that war is now taking is completely horrible. He must therefore condemn war; but he must do more. He must in his own life work actively to oppose it.

"He must make his contributions to a deeper understanding of the actual causes and consequences of modern war and he must play his part in the creation of a world in which war will be unknown."

Has not war, pattern or no pattern, been completely horrible for centuries? Of course it has! Nevertheless the above statement is encouraging, for it comes from a biologist qualified to speak authoritatively on war, writes the author in "Tribune".

Dr. Crew, who now fills the Chair of Public Health and Social Medicine at Edinburgh, was for sixteen years Professor of Animal Gentics at the same university; and during the war he was Director of Medical Research at the War Office.

In Must Man Wage War? (Thrift Books, 1s. 6d.), he examines the causes, conduct and consequences of war with scientific impartiality. His book is full of facts that cannot be repeated too often:

"Warring is not inherent in the human being; it is an attitude and a behaviour that are part of the individual's social inheritance.

"Wars are made possible because the lives of so many individuals in the modern state are so grey and so dull so complicated and so unsatisfying.

GROUP MENTALITY

"The people are led into war because their leaders have a sufficient knowledge of human society to be able to exploit the group mentality".

Dr. Crew has no illusions about the biological consequences of war. Even for a victorious nation 'there can be nothing that might be entered upon the credit side,' which could possibly justify the losses that war involves and perpetuates.

Here, then, is a man apparently practising what he preaches, biologist contributing to 'a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of modern war.' The main part of his book is a condemnation of war, and so one supposes that he is working in his own life "actively to oppose it." Yet the preface contains these words:

"Because I conclude that, so far as I can judge, warring in the past has not proved to be a really satisfactory method of settling dispute, it is not to be assumed that I necessarily find myself in violent disagreement with those who, in this country and at this time, present and act upon the view that it is necessary, under the circumstances that obtain, to maintain large armed forces, to spend a considerable proportion of the national income upon rearmament, and to provide troops for actual warfare in the Far East under the banner of the United Nations."

It is worth noting the qualifications in this circumspect admission They represent the hesitation of an honest man who confesses that there is "much reason for doubt and anxiety", and that he cannot tell whether certain arguments in favour of war are valid or not.

Contemporary war, he suggests, may have an entirely new purpose It may be intended "to create circumstances which force the enemy to arm and to keep armed: to act aggressively, and then to halt when such aggression is sufficiently opposed: to talk without ceasing and to reach no firm conclusion."

THREAT OF WAR

This would be an effect method of attack against a tional economy, especially th of a society "which is highly dustrialised and heavily invol in the provision of expand social services. Such weap cause continuing haemorrh that will not be staunched

(Continued On Page 23 Col.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

It Saved Andhra From Red Raj

ASOKA MEHTA DEFENDS PRAJA-SOCIALIST MERGER

SOCIALIST STAND VINDICATED

By Asoka Mehta

AS I read Shri Sampurnanand's recent article, "Socialism Betrayed," I remembered the circular that he had issued, as a spokesman of the Congress Socialist Party, early in 1935, wherein he had denounced the Congress Working Committee as "the unofficial ally of the British imperialism."

The circular was published by a leading Calcutta daily, and some of us had felt quite embarrassed, not at the publication, but at the unrestrained language. Shri Sampurnanand was wholly unrepentent when the matter was raised at the next meeting of CSP's Executive. Age does not seem to have matured either the thought or expression of this distinguished minister of Uttar Pradesh. The same exuberance, love for harsh expressions, indifference to facts and nuances characterise Shri Sampurnanand today as they did seventeen long years back. The largest change, with every shift in Sampurnanand's political position, but the method remains the same, —always a sledge—hammer, never the chisel.

In his article, Sampurnanand details a number of mistakes committed by the Socialist Party and ends by characterising the recent merger as the 'harakari' of Indian Socialism.

With the 'sangfroid' characterstic of Congressmen in power, Shri Sampurnanand throws the whole burden of crystalising the new socialist thought, suited to the needs and conditions of India, on the Socialists. Congressmen, who according to their charismatic leader, are moving towards Socialism, of course have no such responsibility, and 'ci-devant' Socialists like Sampurnanand have even less of it!

The Socialists are criticised for their labour policy. That in times of labour fronts, sponsored by Shri Sampurnanand's colleagues and leaders, the Socialist Party kept the ideal of free labour movement alive is conveniently forgotten, and the persistent rebuffs given to the Socialists in developing a genuine, broad-based, non-partisan labour movement are never mentioned.

ASSEMBLY EPISODE

The Socialists are held up for ridicule for having kept out of the Constituent Assembly. They showed their political consistency in not joining the Assembly so long as the British power was in India. For their role, all through the national movement, was to be in the trenches keeping the powder dry.

With the withdrawal of the foreign power, the Socialists were invited to suggest some names for the Constituent Assembly. When the list was sent the proposal was characteristically forgotten by those who had made it.

Shri Sampurnanand further criticises the Socialists "for having entered the lists against the Congress in the elections." When the Congress is the party in power, and has proved itself to be the main obstacle to social changes, whom else do the Socialists fight? Perhaps Sampurnanand's conception of Socialism is of the cloistered variety, where thought is never allowed to be soiled with action.

HIS ROLE

The unpardonable sin of the Socialists is the recent merger. When Sampurnanand merges with Nehru and Pant, the former "unofficial allies of Imperialism," there is no wrong committed, but when Kripalani and Jayaprakash come together Socialism is betrayed. That means Sampurnanand has left it to Jayaprakash to guard the purity of Socialism, in that he has no share, but reserves to himself the right to criticise and chastise!

Shri Sampurnanand does not seem to know that the objective of the Praja-Socialist Party is the achievement of democratic socialist society by peaceful means. The Western Socialists, as represented by the Socialist International, and the Asian Socialists preparing for their conference at Rangoon, are unanimous in recognising the Praja-Socialist Party as the sole representative of the Socialist cause in India. Only Shri Sampurnanand believes that Socialism has been betrayed. He knows better than the world movement as a whole!

When Shri Sampurnanand was penning his obituary of Indian Socialism I was engaged on my book, "SOCIALISM and PEASANTRY". If Shri Sampurnanand will spare some time from the voluminous files of his high office, and read my book, he will find whether the Communists have any cause for drawing comfort. In 1935, when the Congress Socialist Party was deciding to call itself Marxist-Leninist, it was Rammanohar Lohia and I who protested. Shri Sampurnanand had no objection to the orientation. All the key ideas

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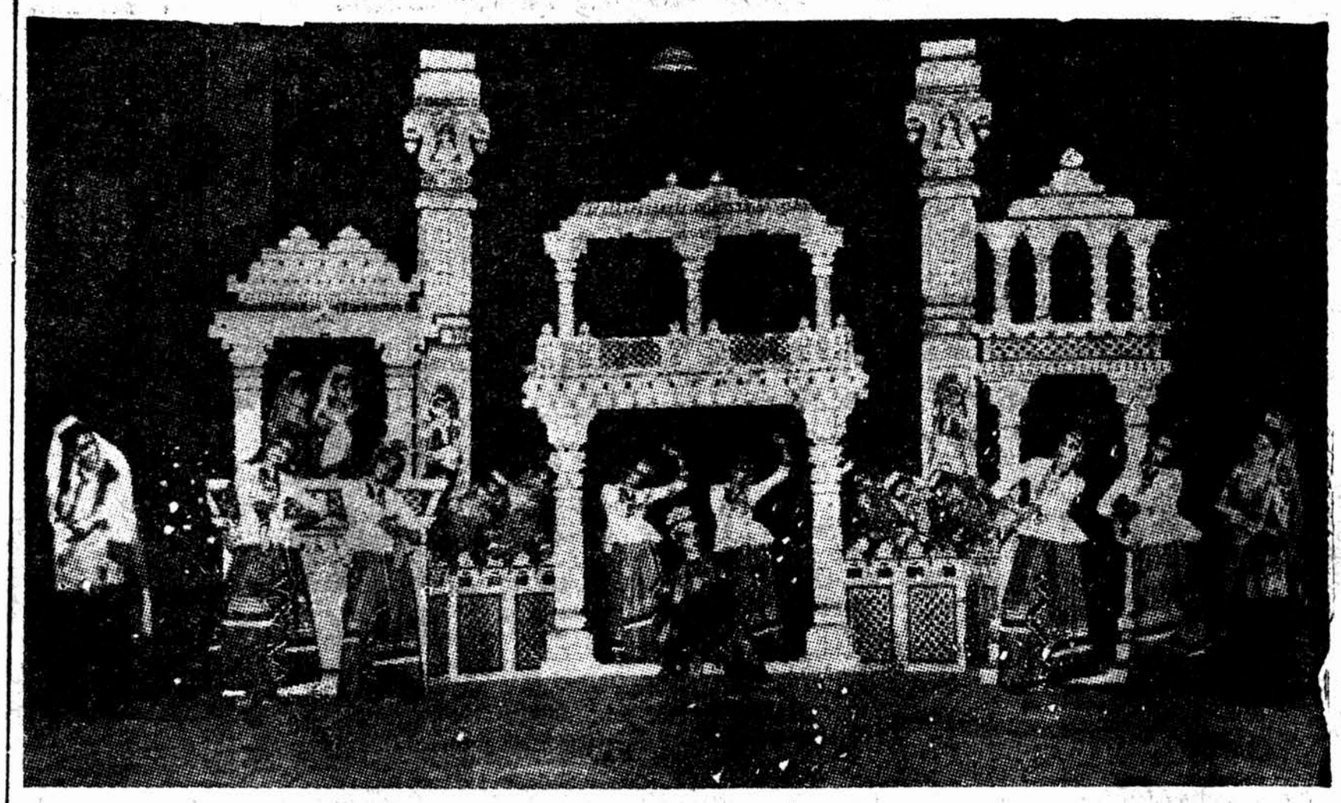
MANIPURI DANCE BALLET



The story of Manipuri dance was presented as a ballet by students of the Arya Kanya Gurukul of Porbandar at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan last week

SALIENT FEATURES OF U. S. ELECTIONS

CANDIDATES RUN FOR OFFICE AND NOT MERELY STAND FOR IT

THE U. S. Presidential election has many novel features which distinguish it from the British or Indian elections. The American elections are plural and not single contests between outstanding leaders.

Moreover U.S. citizens have to choose the President, Vice-President and candidates for Governorship and other elective offices. And so it should not be surprising, and is in actual fact increasingly an element of American elections. that voters may vote for Republican, Progressive, Democratic, and Socialist candidates—FOR DIFFERENT OFFICES...

I am bothered by the difficulty of my task—to discuss the American elections of 1952 in a manner that can be useful, and understandable. Perhaps I can give some idea of this difficulty by asking you to picture yourself explaining the Indian elections to an American audience, to an audience, say, in Kansas City, Missouri—in the centre of the United States.

Alfred S. Schenkman

You would have to refer to personalities,, to Nehru, Kripalani, Mavalankar, S. P. Mukherjee, etc., just as I shall have to talk about Taft and Brewster and Jenner and so on. And it would not be easy for you to give a clear picture of the Indian elections and political scene because you would have the problem of finding the proper balance between giving too much detail and too little.

Yet perhaps I have the easier task. Whereas some Americans have heard of Nehru, most of you probably have been familiar with the names of Eisenhower, Truman, Dewey, and Stevenson. I remember speaking not long ago to a student at the University of Saugor, and I asked her if she knew some of these details about American politics. The answer came back, quick as a flash, 'yes, but to tell you the truth all of us here thought Stevenson was going to win'.

I had thought so too. I gave a speech November 5th (the day after the election) at the University of Aligarh and I explained why Stevenson had won! I was convincing in my arguments, but they did not contribute to a Democratic victory. Half hour after I had finished my post-mortem based on an over-active imagination, the results were announced by All-India Radio.

Plural Elections

But I have to give a more orderly and systematic account. The American elections are plural—or WERE plural. They were no single contest between two men—Eisenhower and Stevenson—or even between four men, Eisenhower, Nixon, Stevenson and Sparkman. They were a contest between hundreds and thousands of contenders. That fact we must get clear at the outset.

I might say, incidentally, that this is one of the ways in which American elections differ from the British—or from the Indian. In Britain you live in a district, anywhere in the island, and you are expected (a few weeks after the Prime Minister dissolves Parliament(to vote for your choice of candidates for Parliament from your district—and from your district only. An English ballot paper is a simple thing. There are on it only the names of the candidates for a single parliamentary seat. In India, likewise, you vote for your candidate for the district seat in the House of People. But in neither case is your ballot paper cluttered up as are American ones with names of candidates and offices and parties.

In America, the citizen of a State (and of the United States) votes for his choice for President and Vice-President (or, as the election law has it, for electors for President and Vice-President). for his choice for Governor of his state, for a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor— Democratic or Republican or even Socialist or Progressive or Communist party, if there are such party. candidates in that state; the voter has to record his choice for U. S. Senator from his state (if a seat is vacant), for Representative in Congress from his district, for State Senator, for Representatives in the General Court (the state legislature), for (State) Secretary of State, for State Auditor, for county Commissioner, for Justice of the Peace, etc.

In other words the November Elections in the United States are races which involve many more candidates than do the Parliamentary elections in Britain.

Elective Offices

Now, I propose to concentrate on the MAIN American elections, that is the Presidential, Congressional, and Gubernatorial elections. I cannot take time out to describe all the minor electoral offices, nor is it necessary. Suffice it to say that many of these

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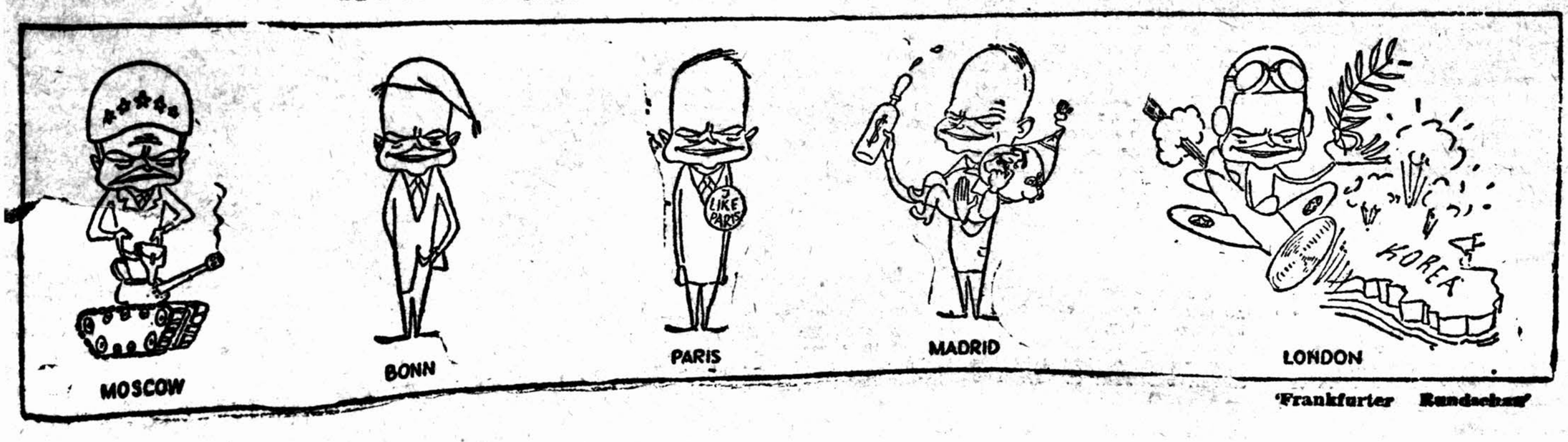
HOW WORLD CAPITALS LOOK AT IKE



'Frankfurter Rundschau'

Where Colour Line Is Fading

MELTING POT OF RACES IN WEST INDIES

BY ROSS HARKNESS

While in Asia and Africa the tide of nationalism has heightened the colour bars, in the West Indies the movement is content with equality and aims for co-operation with the white men.

THE rising tide of colour nationalism that is sweeping Asia and Africa has its counterpart in the British West Indies, but with one significant difference. In the old continents the aim is the exile of the white man and all his works; in the West Indies it is equality and co-operation with the white man remaining to make his contribution to the new West Indies culture provided he drops his pretensions to racial superiority.

The result on the one hand has been to increase racial tensions and heighten colour bars; on the other, virtually to eliminate the colour line. In Jamaica and Trinidad it is virtually non-existent except in the minds of a few die-hards of both races. In British Guiana tension is not between white and coloured but between two coloured races; Negro and Hindu, or East Indian, as it is more correctly called. In Barbados and the smaller islands the Negro has been "kept in his place" by the economic feudalism of the big sugar estates, but barriers are falling before a recently won political supremacy. Only in the Bahamas, which deny they are a part of the West Indies, is the large white minority striving to main its self-elected superiority, but there also the ramparts are crumbling, even in the capital city of Nassau.

No Malanism

There is no "Malanism" in the West Indies. The white residents early recognized the futility of opposing the overwhelming black tide, and either compromised or quietly departed. Their decision either way was hastened by the grant of self-government and universal franchise to the colonies by the British government.

When the prime minister and his cabinet, the judges, magistrates and policemen, the mayors and chairmen of school boards are Negroes or Indians, the white man becomes just another "John Doe," as important as his talents, or his training entitle him to be, but no more so.

Jamaica has become the symbol of the resurgent African, and the beacon guiding him to what he can be. It is still a land of living, but much of the poverty of the people is traceable to the poverty of the soil and the hopeless overpopulation of an island trying to support 1,500,000 on a few square miles of mountain. With what he has, the Jamaican has done wonderfully well, and probably his standard of living, and most certainly his political and educational standards, are higher than those of many Latin American countries and even those of some countries of Europe. Nowhere else is race accepted in quite so casual a manner as on this island where only one per cent. of the people has no Negro blood. This is not to say there are no "racists," as the militant, chip-on-the-shoulder sort are called, but they are a noisy minority.

'Reds' Turn Tories

Regarded as one of the leading "racists" is N. W. Manley, leader of the opposition, and a distinguished Kingston lawyer, who married an Englishwoman while a student in the old country. Head of the left-wing People's National party, which recently purged its obstreperous Communist group, he is considered by political observers as the cleverest man in Jamaica, but was also described to me as "the most dangerous" because of his instability and the inferiority complex that makes him see a slight where none is intended. No one questions his ability, which would qualify him as an outstanding citizen in any country, but many suspect he would disturb the harmonious let-by-gones-be-bygones spirit which makes Jamaica such a welcome haven in a spiteful world.

Quite different is his cousin, W. A. Bustamente, Government leader, trade unionist, and one of the most flamboyant personalities in political life anywhere.

One of the outstanding Negro leaders of his time, he was once jailed as a dangerous revolutionist, but is now called a relatively harmless demagogue by the very people who a few years ago were screaming for his head.

The world and Jamaica have progressed, and the Bolshevists of yesteryear are the Conservatives of today. A demagogue Bustamente may be, but his demagoguery has aroused his people from their lethargy and gives them self-respect, self-confidence and a new sense of their own dignity. In tribute to the dynamic personality of this odd man even the whites claim him as one of themselves. "Busta is not a Negro," they will tell you, less because they would withhold credit from the Negro race than because of a secret pride in this fellow Jamaican. And, of course, on racial grounds the whites have as much right to claim him as the Negroes.

Fashion Trends

Typical of the casual attitude toward race are the fashion hints in the Jamaican newspapers. "The bright greens and reds that would shock the eye in association with a white skin and a gray sky look gay and delightful under the blazing blue tropical heaven, in contrast to the rich brown skin tones of the women who wear them," candidly comments the West Indian Review, which urges Jamaican women to discard the straw hat adopted from tourists, who had to protect their fair skin from burning, in favour of the red bandana of their ancestors.

In other words, a Jamaican is as casual about his complexion as a Canadian is of his, and properly so, but this was not always true.

He is beginning to wear clothes that flatter him, no imitations of northern styles.

Coloured Jamaicans did not win their present respected position without struggle, and even yet the goal is not completely gained. It does not enhance the reputation of Canada in the islands that the holdouts are mostly Canadian corporations.

Recently Councillor Cleveland Walker of Kingston moved in city council that the four chartered banks, three of which are Canadian, be asked to employ more "dark skinned Jamaicans."

He said that though "dark-skinned people form the overwhelming proportion," of the customers of the Canadian branch banks, he sees only "fair-skinned clerks" at work in the offices. Once upon a time, he said, "dark-skinned people could be discriminated against on the grounds of lack of education, but this is no longer so."

The use of "dark-skinned" and "fair-skinned" by Councillor Walker is customary practice in the West Indies, where the word Negro is disliked by many as harking back to slavery days. Those with some white blood find it particularly objectionable, point out with some justice that though "dark-skinned they may have as much white as Negro blood in their veins

In Hotels

In Bahamian Nassau, which is 80 per cent. Negro but whose best hotels are barred to Negro guests, I was told horrendous stories of Jamaica hotels "now that they have been opened to Negroes." On the contrary, I found Jamaica hotels delightful and not an eyebrow was raised at the mingling of races in dining-rooms, swimming pools, ballrooms and taverns.

"Nassau leaders thought only crackpots would go to Jamaica because there is no racial discrimination there," said Etienne Dupuch, one of Nassau's leading citizens and publisher of the Tribune colloquially known as "the dark paper". "That is an old bogey. People in the world today are learning to live together."

NEGROES COMING INTO THEIR OWN

True Melting Pot

Flourishing Trinidad, most prosperous, most vital of all the West Indian islands, with its dream of being the England of South America, the shopkeeper for a continent, is a seething cauldron of racial brew a true melting pot. It is 60 per cent. Negro, a third Indian, and the rest a racial conglomeration as mysterious as boarding-house hash. There are Chinese, Syriana, Levantines, Portuguese, Spaniards English and combinations of all.

When I asked a white Port-of-Spain businessman if there is any racial discrimination on the part of Europeans, he laughed in my face. "Discrimination against who?" he snorted. "We're just lucky they don't segregate us." Then in more serious vein he added. "NOBODY IN TRINIDAD EVER GIVES A THOUGHT TO RACE. IT SEEMS SO UNIMPORTANT".

Indian Racism

A comparatively new factor in the West Indies is Indian racism. After the abolition of slavery the British brought in identured labourers from India to work the sugar plantations. They were always a bit contemptuous of the Negroes because they had been slaves, but had no great racial consciousness until the independence of India sparked their national pride. At once they became a "superior race" to the Africans.

Africans maintain that the Indian is trying to move into the position of assumed superiority the white man was forced to vacate, and certainly some Indians give cause for ill-feeling. On the street one day my attention was attracted by an Indian screaming at a small knot of Negroes that science has proven Indians and Europeans to be of same superior race. "Students of philology will tell you that our languages are similar, indicating that difference in complexion is due only to of Rutherford and Soddy, who were delving into the question of radioactivity and the subject seemed to set him on fire. He wrote "The World Set Free." The story starts out with a young chemist attending a lecture on radium, uranium and radioactivity.

Twenty years later—wells set the date at 1933—mankind discovers the secret of splitting the atom. That date itself was one of his truly incredible leaps into the future, for scientists today admit that the years 1932 and 1933 were the years in which were published the basic papers on atomic fission, the scientific tracts from which the atom bomb was born.

Wells put the cart before the horse in "The World Set Free."

(Continued On Page 23, Col. I)

The Best Of 1953

PATTER: By Asude

IT augurs well to start the Year with a spot of real good news—probably the best of the year. The powers at Delhi have decided to install two electric Crematoria, and the Delhi Municipal Committee have agreed to bear the major portion of the expenditure to be incurred in the installation.

But it is not every man who knows a good thing when he sees one. The first man to whom I passed the glad news did not agree. He said that "Crematorias" were no good to him for food served at these places did not agree with him—even if Mrs. Lilavati Munshi opened them. He said that he preferred an ordinary restaurant every time, It was useless arguing with the man, of course.

And he was not the only pebble on the beach. The second man I spoke to said that it was no use asking him to patronise a "crematorium" because cream never agreed with him. He could take only goat's milk—with a pinch of sodi bicarb in it. But no cream—positively no cream. What could a fellow say to a man like that?

The third man broke into an excited tirade. "Crematorium? Crematorium? Faugh! Pish! I know how these things are managed. It is just one of the tricks of the Congress Government. Why should non-payment of debts be legalized? A crematorium is good only in a crisis. Where is the crisis?" He rushed out in a fury before I could explain the difference between a crematorium and a moratorium.

But I am glad. I have a stack of cards on the table all wishing me the best of 1953. But there is none to beat this bit of good news. That is why I am passing it on to you—and wishing you the same. Come to Delhi and join me.

"The Joint Committee has already invited quotations from Indian and foreign firms for the installation of the crematoria at the Nigambodh Ghat and the Ridge," runs the report, *"and the cost of the installation is estimated to be Rs. 4,00,000. The work is likely to start in March next."*

A good time, too. For, as I understand from other sources, the Press Commission is also going to start working about the same time.

I hope they will make a good job of it—and not muff it as they did with the "pre-fab." business. I am, of course, talking about the crematorium, not the Press Commission. For the Press Commission is no headache of mine. The crematorium is. I want that they make a decent job of it.

That was not said for "padding." And you will see what I mean if you try to understand what a crematorium is. What is a Crematorium, if it is not a cafetaria or a creamery?

A Crematorium is where you go in all whole at one end of a cylinder and come out at the other end—all whole again—but in ash. In effect, you are cooked to a turn. You are cooked as no electric cooker ever cooked a X'mas turkey.

By custom, you have to die before they would let you into the cooker, but what of it? You don't cook a live turkey for X'mas, do you?

While on the subject, I think it would be just as well to give a few tips on the subject to the tyro. There are, as you are aware, ten ways of serving a turkey. Roasting, baking, boiling, stewing, frying, braising, basting, broiling, grilling, and steaming. The Chinese have two or three more.

The drawback in all these processes is that they never make a whole job of it. In the crematorium, they do. That is where you are one up on the turkey.

That is one of the reasons why I am all for a crematorium. Another reason which may appeal to you is that it sort of adapts you, climatises you for the next Act in the scenario. You never can tell, can you? On the other hand, if you are labelled for the pearly gates, it will make the climate all the more enjoyable, or won't it?

Personally, I am all for the pearly gates. I am quite aware of the current craze for Hell, and that is exactly the reason why I am in no hurry to go there. There is too much of competition. There is bound to be. You go to a Church and listen to the Minister, if you don't believe me.

"Hell is full of cocktails, highballs, short skirts, and one-piece bathing suits," that is what I heard a venerable padre promising at a church in Bombay last X-mas. What do you expect after that? The whole audience rose to a man and shouted "Amen!" No, I am afraid, I have not the guts to fight for a pew.

Return we to our muttons. I said that I am all for being cooked to a turn—but there is just one little note of warning I should strike at this stage. The snag is that you may *not* be cooked to a turn every time—unless you are a good reader of Delhi newspapers.

You surely see what I mean. "Electric failure," of course. How would you feel if the current gives out just when you were approaching the consummation of your life's desire—no, not ossification, but just ashification. But it does happen, you know.

But it will not happen if you have read your Delhi paper on the morning of the glad doings. For, very thoughtfully, the same Delhi Municipal Committee tells you in the morning all about the hours when the current will be shut off and the areas affected by the suspension. All you have to do is to avoid those hours.

As I said, come to Delhi and join us. What will you have? No, I am not offering you a tomato juice. You can have your fill of Beauty Queens, prize cattle of the year, fat pumpkins of all shapes and shades all over Connaught Place, and a whole Parliament to keep the chill off the February wind.

It is all this that Delhi has for you. And now, you have **Heaven**, too. Or, if you prefer it, the other place. Come to Delhi.

Art Is Not A Copy Of Nature

EMOTION SUBLIMATES AESTHETIC URGE

By Vidvan G. N. Balasubrahmanyam

IN the early history of humanity, man was very much more of an animal than what he is, concerned primarily with finding for himself food and shelter and protection against the sun and rain and the wildness of inanimate and animate Nature. His instincts were related to the task of self-preservation and his creative faculties took destructive and self-perpetuating directions.

The bow and the arrow, the earthen pot and the goat or sheep skin were later amenities. When such elementary needs were satisfied the primitive man flowered into a later development, when he started making painted earthenware and the like. The art of communication with his fellow beings produced significant language and elementary work-a-day arithmetic so useful in buying and bartering articles of food, clothing etc.

Dawn Of Art

The dawn of art broke in those foggy years of human history when intelligence fluttered her eyelids and saw Nature in the clearer perception of her own light. With this new and unique gift, man's vision of Nature and things reacted in novel, pleasant and unknown ways on his "Five little senses" which startled with the delight of a better and new perception. Man realised the peculiar and pleasing effect, of line and colour, tone and rhythm, the embryo of painting and music. Thus it is that we find that early man began making pretty dwellings and charming daily utensils, which were not only useful but also charming and handy. He painted the walls of his dwellings and the surfaces of pottery and earthen-ware with likenesses from Nature-animals, birds and natural scenery. The twang of the bow-string was the origin of the harp. The wind or breeze moaning through bamboo-groves or reeds was the inspiration for the making of the flute and other wind instruments and the spreading of the goat-skin over the mouth of earthen-ware gave birth to percussion instruments. He himself started humming tunes and airs while doing daily work, like ploughing the field or drawing water from the well. Paper was made from bamboo-wood.

The barks of trees and their leaves were used for written language which later gave us literature. It is interesting here to note that man first started doing things before knowing how to do them. Lakshya is earlier than Lakshana, art earlier than science.

Thus the primitive emotions of love for all that contributed to security and comfort, and hatred for the opposite, got sublimated into something nobler, the love of the beautiful and the hatred of the ugly. In a safer and more secure environment, the senses of hearing and sight became less urgent in their use and man developed, what can be called, disinterested observation and appreciation of beauty. Through varying degrees of progress the aesthetic sense — that which is sensitive to the quality of beauty—grew apace and the embryo of the artist came into being, who as yet was unborn and dumb.

Aesthetic Experience

The material for all art is aesthetic experience, as different from ordinary human experience. The everyday man is one whose finer senses are dulled by routine, lethargy and mechanisation, who having ears, hears not and having eyes, sees not. Conditions of life being what they were, he could not react to his environment or circumstances so that the epicentre of his emotional being was shifted and he could experience, what may be loosely called, an aesthetic shock or earthquake.

In the artist what the intelligence discovered in an experience, the imagination adorned and sublimated. Otherwise poets and artists cannot "give to airy nothings a local habitation and a name."

But for this unique sensitiveness and aesthetic, the world of art would have been the poorer. It is evident that the artists' reaction to things, is quite different from the lay man's. As it were, Experience is put into the crucible of emotions and under the warmth and fire of Imagination it melts into aesthetic experience. Though no woman or man behaves in real life like the characters of Shakespeare's or Shaw's works, we are nowhere more shocked into the realisation of the fatal possessiveness of love than when we read "Othello", and "Anna Karina" looks to us to be more really alive than many women we have met in practical life.

World Of Artist

This leads us on to the realisation that more than the actual experience, it is the way the artist presents his theme or subject—that distinguishes him from the rest of mankind in their expressiveness. Everyone looks at the moon but it is the poet who calls her "the Queen of the night". We do not describe wine in a glass-cup as "with beaded bubbles winking at the brim". Eventless time is eternity, but the poet expresses it thus "I saw eternity the other night, like a ring, great and pure, of endless bright". The artist is not concerned with the fruit of experience but with experience itself —an aesthetic one—and his experience, in a language, which is again different from ours in its emotional content and significance. He creates, as it were, fresh, immediate and sensible forms out of otherwise common things. It is an outcome of the irrepressible force of feeling which is innate in all human nature and the overwhelming desire to express it. In other words, the artist is one whose capacity for feeling is inordinately greater and uniquely different from the general order of humanity—a gift for a peculiar quality of hyper—sensitiveness which transmutes everyday language into a higher significance. He communicates more to us than the mere smell of the rose, more than the mere sounds in music. We are made to feel with him and revel in the same kind and rush of reactions—a contageous and poignant excess in emotion—what Keats calls "a burning forehead and a parching tongue." Thus the world of the artist is one which transcends commensense and common discourses, "knowing and speaking, what is otherwise, unknowable and unspeakable." The artist here "partakes of the Nature of the mystic, in his experiences of beauty", in tune with the infinite, "catching and communicating to us a glimpse of the Eternal and the Absolute." One is reminded here of Carlyle who speaks of music as "a kind of inarticulate and unfathomable speech that takes us on and leads us to the edge of the Infinite and lets us for a few moments gaze into it." Art gives us a peace that passeth understanding—the same peace the artist finds in form and the mystic in the contemplation of God.

THE author who is a front-rank musician dispassionately analyses the issues raised by the classicists and pro-changers in the world of music and art in general. According to him,the greatest art is that which is born of profound and powerful emotional inspiration, controlled, selected and chiselled by the exercise of reason and giving us a unified and structural whole and achieving the union of vigour and beauty in the parts with exquisite attractiveness and appeal in the whole.

Boatman ferrying Ram, Sita and [illegible] across the Ganges—a scene from puppet ballet.

Sense Of Awareness

As a corollary the chief quality and characteristic of the artist is the divine capacity to infect others with the same feelings as the artist himself has experienced. Of course this does not mean that art achieves a verisimilitude in life. As a matter of fact it is just the opposite. To achieve an artistic effect a certain amount of the addition of the grotesque, a twisting of the normal finding of life, is indispensable. "When the reproduction coincides with the original, art is destroyed by the very perfection of the craftsmanship as the vital-rhythm of a curve is lost in the geometrical symmetry of the circle." The apparently horizontal lines of the Parthenon are really curved. The most absorbing story is not necessarily a work of art.

There is a certain deception in art which is inevitable. Art is something additional to the actual.

The succession of sounds and rhythms in music is artificial. From the study of the ordinary movements of the body while walking or sitting, the movements in dance are certainly artificial, beyond the customary. To revert, one feels that the artist has expressed something which all of us have felt in us all the time, which we never realised. In revealing himself the artist has revealed us to ourselves. While listening to good music one moves along its graces and nuances, its waves of ascent and descent, its caresses and its kicks and its tears and its smiles.

One is thus made aware of the universality of all art, its appeal, irrespective of language or caste or creed. Keats says in his "Ode on a Grecian Urn"

"For ever warm and still to be enjoyed
For ever panting and for ever young"

—a statement on the endurance of all great art.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." Great art endures for all time standing permanent against the ravages of time and space and forever satisfying the aesthetic senses in their hunger for the beautiful, in all ages and climes. Its language is the language of the Universe, the language of human emotions, taking us through the concrete and sensual, known and experienced into a world thoroughly abstract, transcending the senses, unknown and transcending experience,—through experience, feeling and language to a world beyond all of them.

"Is it not strange that sheep's guts should hale souls out of men's bodies." (Shakespeare).

It is a re-orientation of an experience, usual and peaceful, into one strange and intense. It comes of the exercise of that impulse to creative expression which is universal in human nature—an impulse which is deeper and more spiritual than the physical, wherein as James H. Cousins says "the artist becomes one with the creative power of the universe, inwardly to his own happiness and outwardly to the happiness of others, a revealer and translator of beauty and truth, inherent in nature and humanity."

Appeal Of Music

Of all the arts, music is the most universal and least sensual in its appeal. If painting is two-dimensional, sculpture three, one can say music is four dimensional, having its basis on tone, colour, rhythm and melody. The artist and the listener are free of the bonds of time and the logic of mundane circumstances. It is enjoying and creating beauty without responsibility. Really, there is no language for sounds or music. Yet it is the most universal language. 'Sound with significance is language, but music exploits the aural possibilities of pure sound, signifying nothing logical but carrying aesthetically great and emotionally poignant meaning." Hence, the appeal of music is more intellectual and abstract than in the other Fine Arts. It is so serious to notice that all "musical compositions are edifices which exist transiently in time" which are mainly musical ideas and essences internally related to each other and no more—"This objectless realm of sounds, irrelevant to anything but its own internal relations, is surprising in its emotional effect on the listener." Music can express the whole gamut of all emotions. Walter Pater says "All arts constantly aspire towards the condition of Music"—meaning, while in the other sister arts it is possible to detach form from matter, all art, especially music, is an attempt to break the detachment. In all great art the end is inseparable from the means. In music the great artists have put into sound a hearing which echoes their own meaning of life. Music has, more than any other art, "the infinite capacity to express to thousands of listeners, in a thousand different accents, in an intimate but irresponsible manner, what will be otherwise incommunicable."

Not A Copyist Of Nature

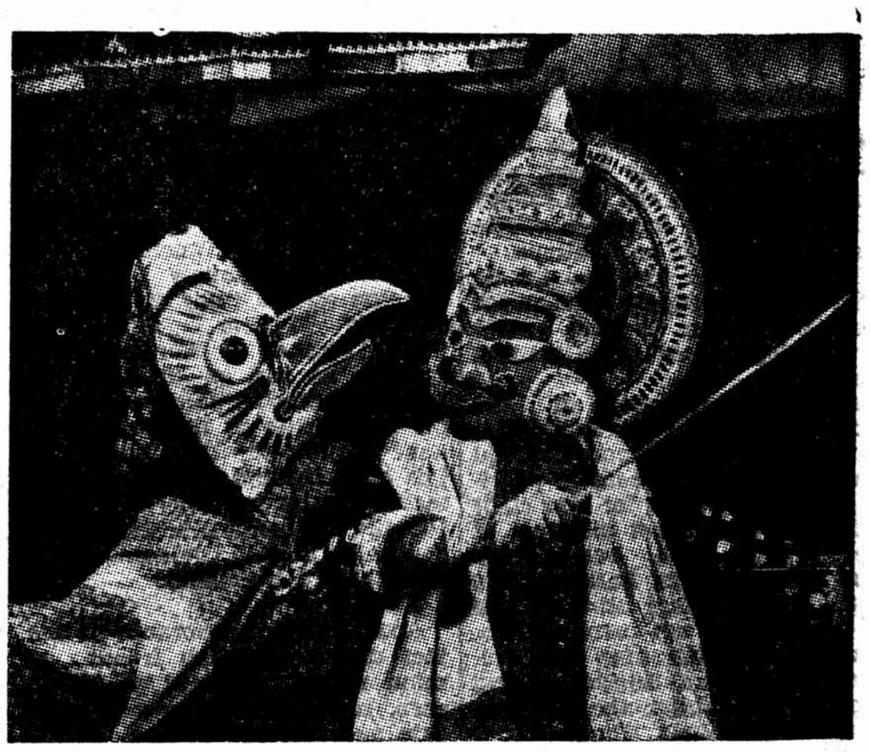
Roger Fry says that "Art is a biological blasphemy" in the sense that it panders to the sense of the beautiful and is otherwise of no use, that "art bakes no bread." Is it really so? The exercise of any creative faculty is a biological function. It is a venue for the release of powerful and delectable emotional energy which is again man's self assertive and perpetuating instinct, latent in so many, at play. "Man does not live on bread alone." Of course society in all ages and conditions has encouraged any workman who performs a useful function. "Man partly is, but wholly wants to be" says Browning. More than merely living, the spiritual hunger of man gives birth to the unusual power to feel! and the passion to create. Art is the result. In other words, the world of the artist is a richer dream, as it were of experience where the only reality is for the artist, that it is aesthetically convincing and enjoyable. To this extent he is not a mere copyist of Nature or Humanity. With the technique and resources of his medium he expresses, in the phrases and idiom peculiar to it, his imaginative reaction to some aspects of them.

This bifocal vision of Art has at all times produced what is commonly called "commercial Art and Art for its own sake." Commercial Art is that which has always a reference to the requirements of the then society.

A painter paints a picture with the idea of selling it. The more the artist bridges, in his produc-

(Continued from Page 22 Col. 3)

COMING PUPPET SHOW



Ravan-Jatayu duel, a scene from Ramayana which will be presented at a puppet dance drama by Shanti Bardhan's troupe at Jai-Hind College.

Last Look Round

CHRISTMAS heralded the birth of the Prince of Peace. The world over not merely the followers of that faith but even others have joined in the celebrations.

Last December was, so far as India is concerned, an occasion for two big functions recalling glories of achievements of two Christian apostles.

In Goa the exposition of the "uncorrupt body" of Saint Francis Xavier, who died four hundred years ago, was an event of pilgrimage and veneration for over eight lakhs of pilgrims not merely of the Christian faith but of even other religions. (In Bandra there is the Mount Mary shrine. Here on occasions of not merely Christian festivals, but even on ordinary days, several Hindus go and light candles and make offerings at the altar. Many Hindus either in sicknness or when in distress take a vow of making offerings to Mount Mary.)

In Ernakulum it was the 19th centenary celebration of the arrival of Saint Thomas, a direct disciple of Christ, which brought together a big congregation from all parts of not merely India but from abroad too.

On Christmas Eve, the Nizam of Hyderabad with members of his family attended service at a local Catholic Church and STAYED TILL THE END OF THE SERVICE, LASTING OVER THREE HOURS. This is the second time that the Nizam attended a Christian service, the first time being at a Protestant Church some years ago.

Ante-Two-Nation Theory

THIS recalls to my mind round about the time the Muslim League came into existence (1906) when I was a youngster it was customary at the time of the Mohurrum for our Maratha servant to take me to the place where the Tazias were kept and we used to make offerings of some incense and sugar before the Tazias. Those were days when the religious festivals of Muslims also had some significance to even high class Hindus of the orthodox type and veneration for or offerings to the symbolic representation of the rites or events of even another religion were considered the normal rule. As a kid, I remember, I had a Muslim playmate: and as a youngster I had Muslim classmates, with whom we used to play not merely on the playground but even in the compound of our house whenever we had a holiday. And I still have very happy memories of those pleasant and carefree days, when the poisonous 'two-nation' theory of the Muslim League had not taken birth.

Apart from the companionship and 'camaraderie' that existed between the communities in those days, and participation in the public celebrations of religious festivals of other communities, one thing which has intrigued me utmost even till today is why Hindus do not allow members of other religions to enter even the precincts of their places of worship. It is true that both Islam and to some extent Christianity have been iconoclastic faiths. Neither of them stand directly for idol worship. But worship of symbols is not ruled out in either religion. Christianity has, in spite of its being proclaimed as an iconoclastic religion, a plethora of representations which are venerated with the best of human emotions. Catholics have in their churches at Christmas time the entire representation of the Nativity episode for adoration by the public. The Cross itself is a symbolic representation.

Entry In Disguise

THE Muslims still have the Kaaba at Mecca, which it is the fervent desire of every Faithful to see at least once in his lifetime and offer veneration to it and pray in its presence.

Even as the Hindus do not allow anybody of another faith to enter the precincts of their places of worship, so also the Muslims do not allow anyone of another religion to enter the quadrangle in which the Kaaba lies. It is just two or at most three non-Muslims who have so far entered even Mecca in disguise. It is only Christian shrines and places of worship where there is absolutely no restriction on the entry of members of any other faith. In Muslim places of worship, also, there is no ban on entry of followers of another faith, except in the quadrangle of the Kaabb. I have been inside the Juma Masjids at Delhi and in other places, including a shrine where a few of Prophet Mahammad's hairs are kept, according to tradition, in the Assar Mahal of Bijapur.

And I have remembrance of the fact that a Christian friend of mine visited, dressed in Hindu garb, some Hindu places of worship and received 'prasad' or the distribution of the offerings of the devotees. And Some Muslim women also visited famous Hindu temples at Banares. But all this was in disguise.

Lift Ban

HINDUS have been very orthodox, as some other religions have also been all along, with regard to their places of worship. There is a sect, the Ramanuja followers, who do not allow even their own fellow religionists to come into the presence of their deity, till the worship and offerings of food etc. is over. Whatever the basic conception of these customs of banning entry of members of either their own religion for specified periods or for all time of those of other faiths, it seems in the present-day set-up of world thought trends, that at no place of worship of any religion should there be any ban on the entry of members of other religions.

We are aware that Hindus are waging a war on the question of admittance of Harijans into their temples. But it is a losing war. And gradually the victory will lie with the Harijans. But even for members of other religions there should be no ban on entry into Hindu temples. Whoever wants to come and observe should be welcome, even if they be of other religions. Nobody expects in these days of the scientific and rationalist age any conversion to any religion. All one wants, as President Rajendra Prasad said recently, is that we imbibe some of the basic moral principles underlying tenets of all religions. If anybody can benefit from those of Hinduism, and if temples are a repository of these, then they must be thrown open to all humanity, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

The doors of houses of god, if temples, mosques and churches are such, should not be barred against any human being, whatever faith he professes.

ONE WORLD cannot be built on the basis and customs of segregation, isolation, untouchability and unseeability of places of worship.

To Nalanda

IT is good to hear that a French woman scholar Shrimati D. Delenuoy has come to Nalanda to study Buddhism at the Nalanda Pali Institute. She was at the Calcutta University for some time and was carrying on research on Buddhism and Tibetan literature. A Mongolian scholar Shri. Rasilimbu has also arrived at Nalanda. He will study, it is understood, Hindi and Sanskrit at the Institute.

Buddhism is not sectarian like Hinduism. It throws its doors open to men from all nations and races and religions and creeds. Scholars from far and wide have come to India in the past to study the tenets of Buddha and often got converted to the path of the Enlightened.

It was Vivekananda, that great disciple of the Great Master Ramakrishna Paramahansa, who first created interest in the Hindu way of life amongst his American audiences at the time of the Chicago Congress of Religions in 1893. The Arya Samaj founder Dayanand Saraswati also did his bit to revive what he considered to be pristine Aryan religion of the Vedas. There have been other reformers or religious revivalists like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Keshub Chandra Sen, in the last century. But today, except the Mahasabha political tirades against the Congress we hear very little about Hinduism's culture from those who are in the line, and who should devote their time to the revival of the pristine glory of the religion of the Vedas and the Upanishads.

Even as Buddhism has thrown open its doors to the entire world, so also Hinduism should throw open the doors of its temples to men and women the world over without restriction of caste, creed and race. Under the universal probe of such a character, Hinduism—at least whatever is virile in it—will survive and prosper and the dross that has attached to it will be shed in the course of time. That way may lie the future of Hinduism. To make it or mar it is in the hands of its adherents.

Pak Headache

THE Pakistan rule about allowing travelling allowance to Government servants for four wives has created serious Islamic complications, according to a report in a Northern India paper Islam has permitted four wives on the specific condition that all would receive equal treatment. During the new Pak era, it has been the tendency to discard old faithful Muslim wives and acquire new 'begums' from Europe. In righteous indignation, the "Civil and Military Gazette" has demanded that if such polygamous luxuries are to be recognised by the state and tax-payer is to bear an additional burden, the Accountant-General should also see that each T.A. bill is endorsed by a competent authority that all wives are being equally treated, failing which divorce facilities should be provided.

The same paper has also raised the more embarrassing question of concubines, which according to many 'Ulemas,' is a recognised institution of Islam. Indignantly the editor asks: "Must the 'millat' also pay the T.A. bill of this category of Government servants' households?"

In Christianity

TALKING of polygamy in Christianity Mr. Justice J. R. Mudholkar of Nagpur has sent the following extract to the editor of a local paper from Westermarck's HISTORY OF HUMAN MARRIAGE:

"Considering that monogamy prevailed as the only legitimate form of marriage in Greece and Rome, it cannot be said that Christianity introduced obligatory monogamy into the Western world. Indeed although the New Testament assumes monogamy as the normal ideal form of marriage, it does not expressly prohibit polygyny, except in the case of a bishop and a deacon. It has been argued that it was not necessary for the first Christian teachers to condemn polygyny because monogamy was the universal rule among the people in whose midst it was preached: but this is certainly not true of the Jews, who still both permitted and practised polygyny at the beginning of the Christian era. Some of the Fathers accused the Jewish Rabbis of sensuality: but no Council of the Church in the earliest centuries opposed polygyny and no obstacle was put in the way of its practice by kings in the countries where it had occurred in the time of paganism. In the middle of the sixth century Diarmait, King of Ireland, had two queens and two concubines.

"Polgyny was frequently practised by the Meorvingian kings. Charles the Great had two wives and many concubines; and one of his laws seems to imply that polygyny was not unknown even amongst priests.

"In later times Philip of Hesse and Frederick William II of Prussia contracted bigamous marriages with the sanction of the Lutheran clergy. Luther himself approved of bigamy of the former. On various occasions Luther speaks of polygyny with considerable toleration.

"It had not been forbidden by God; even Abraham, who was a 'perfect Christian,' had two wives. It is true that God had allowed such marriages to certain men of the Old Testament only in particular circumstances, and if a Christian wanted to follow their example, he had to show the circumstances were similar in his case. But polygyny was undoubtedly preferable to divorce.

They Allowed It

"IN 1650 soon after the Peace of Westphalia, when the population had been greatly reduced by the Thirty Years' War, the Frankish Kreistag at Nuremberg passed a resolution that thenceforth every man should be allowed to marry two women

"Certain Christian sects have been advocating polygyny with great fervour. In 1531 the Anabaptists openly preached at Munster that he who wants to be a true Christian must have several wives. And the Mormons, as all the world knows, regard polygyny as a divine institution."

After the First World War due to the dearth of men, in several European combatant countries there was talk of a switch-over from monogamy. Even after the Second World War this issue was mooted by some of the women's organisations in West Germany but the proposal was stillborn. In that context the above background material from Westermarck's book is interesting.

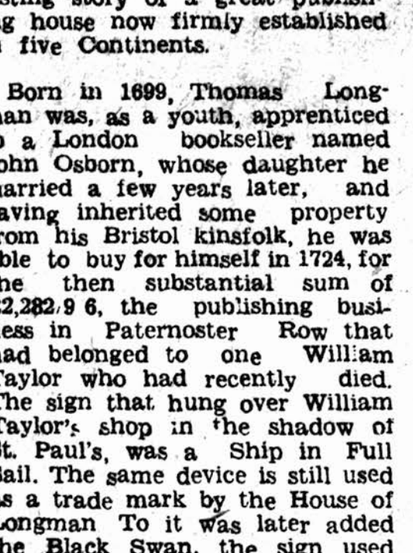
ORIENT LONGMANS TAKES OVER

Comprehensive History Of India Planned

THE tradition behind Orient Longmans lies in the interesting story of a great publishing house now firmly established in five Continents.

Born in 1699, Thomas Longman was, as a youth, apprenticed to a London bookseller named John Osborn, whose daughter he married a few years later, and having inherited some property from his Bristol kinsfolk, he was able to buy for himself in 1724, for the then substantial sum of £2,282/9/6, the publishing business in Paternoster Row that had belonged to one William Taylor who had recently died. The sign that hung over William Taylor's shop in the shadow of St. Paul's, was a Ship in Full Sail. The same device is still used as a trade mark by the House of Longman To it was later added the Black Swan, the sign used by the publisher next door, whose lease William Taylor had acquired as early as 1719.

A Branch House was established in New York in 1889, closely followed by the opening of Branch Houses in India. The Bombay Branch was opened



Lady Elizabeth Longman

in 1895, the Calcutta Branch in 1906 and that in Madras a few years later.

But in the torment suffered by London in World War II Longmans lost (in 1940) their entire stock of three million books, comprising over five thousand titles.

By 1947 the expansion of the Indian Branches and the growing sympathy towards Indian independence made it apparent that the moment had come to constitute the Indian Branches into a separate associated Company.

Thus it was that in the early months of 1948 Orient Longmans Ltd. was incorporated in Calcutta with a strong holding of Indian capital and a majority of Indian Directors. The first Managing Director, Mr. J. H Adam has long associations with India having been born in Madras of a family wellknown there for two generations before him.

Mr. J. H. ADAM

HISTORY OF INDIA

Orient Longmans has now begun work on the production of the great Comprehensive History of India in twelve volumes, written by India's own historians and sponsored by the Indian History Congress, the first volume of which will appear in 1953. Besides their handling of the books published by the Longman Houses in London and New York, the Indian Company carries the agencies for a number of leading London publishers, including such great names as Edward Arnold & Co., G. Bell & Sons Ltd. George Philip & Son Ltd., and Constable & Co They are proud too of their recent appointment as agents for UNESCO publications

QUEEN'S FRIEND

The Indian Company will shortly be welcoming on a visit to India one of the present generation of the Longman family and a Director of the London Company, Mr. Mark Longman, who will be bringing with him his charming wife the lady Elizabeth Longman, a personal friend of the present Queen Elizabeth since girlhood. Arriving from a circuit of Africa, the visitors will tour India by way of Bombay Delhi, Agra, Calcutta and Madras before resuming their journey around the world via Ceylon, Singapore and Australia.

Mr. MARK LONGMAN

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

NATURAL WONDER HIDDEN IN THE WILDERNESS

SINCE the time of Adam men have been fated to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. But in most of the lands of the earth the curse has been modified to some extent by the blessing of some kind of natural resources. Some countries have vast coal and iron deposits, to give them power far above their fellows. Others have a natural wealth of petroleum which has brought less fortunate nations running to their feet.

Coal and oil are spectacular enough, but many other lands have less glamorous assets which are vital to their economy, which they alone possess and can distribute to the corners of the earth. Some have graphite, some deposits of diamonds, gold or semi-precious stones. In the South Seas the jagged coral reefs which rip holes in ships can be bartered for trinkets from overseas. In the Persian Gulf it is oysters and pearls; elsewhere there are the sponge beds which provide a fairly decent, if precarious, livelihood for those who hazard their lives in prying the creatures loose from off the sea bottom.

The island of Trinidad is famous for its Lake of Pitch—a vast swampy area which yields a commodity which is essential to the modern world, which keeps the wheels of progress moving, which is used for the paving of roads and the tarring of roofs and for a thousand other everyday uses. The Asphalt Lake has rightly been given a place of honour on the stamps of Trinidad, for it has gained vast amounts for the island treasury and is one of the main natural assets of the colony.

The story behind these stamps is an interesting and romantic one. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on his Third voyage to the Indies. On his earlier trips he had not actually set foot on the American mainland, but on this occasion he landed near the mouth of the Orinoco river on the northern end of South America. When the voyagers sighted the island, they were impressed by the fact that it had three peaks and that their voyage had been started on the feast of the Blessed Trinity. This is the reason why the Island was named La Trinidad. The triple peaks on the island, incidentally, are nowadays known as the 'Three Sisters'

Raleigh Comes

For almost a century no one seemed to be aware of the asphalt beds on Trinidad. In 1595 Raleigh, on an expedition for the greater glory of his Queen, landed on the island and went off on a trip to the interior. The hardy band of seamen that accompanied him stumbled across the Lake and was struck with wonder. Until that time, caulking of ships' timbers had been a cumbersome process but they soon found that this natural pitch was as good as and better than the artificial blends they had been using.

The fame of the discovery soon spread to Europe, and to their great delight those who removed the pitch found that supplies were almost inexhaustible. The island remained a Spanish possession till late in the eighteenth century, when an English expedition consisting of many vessels and almost ten thousand men routed the Spanish garrison and gained undisputed possession of the place.

The Asphalt Lake is roughly a mile in diameter containing over a hundred acres of valuable pitch deposits. These must obviously extend a great deal in depth, for despite the fact that huge quantities have been removed over the years, there appears to be no dent on the surface. While it is possible to ascertain the depth of oil-bearing sands or even of solid rock with modern machinery, tools have not yet been invented that can penetrate this packed-down mass of sticky tar.

Pitch is a substance that has some of the nature of both solid and liquid. In appearance it is definitely solid and can take a certain amount of hammering without appreciable difference. But if left on a flat surface for a while it will be found to have 'flowed' exactly as if it were a true liquid. A lump can be left in a glass jar and will be found to have moulded its shape to that of the jar after some time. This happens quite irrespective of the temperature to which the tar is subjected.

Mysterious!

This semi-fluidity of pitch has led to some errie phenomena on the Lake. The latter is swampland with no vegetation, dotted here and there with brackish puddles of rain water that neither evaporate nor flow away. The pitch is certainly firm enough to walk across and even temporary railway lines have been laid across its surface. But if these lines are left for any length of time they disappear and the asphalt closes over them without a trace.

Most peculiar of all is the fact that the behaviour of the asphalt is inconstant, due possibly to a softer patch of tar in the centre of the lake. The pitch seems to come bubbling up from below this centre and to spread to the outer edges. Objects buried long ago suddenly make their re-appearance overnight. Metal tools lost years ago come to light in a single day while on one occasion a tree—probably some pre-historic remnant—rose in the middle of the lake. It caused a good deal of amazement and thousands came to see it. But within a day it was leaning crazily at an angle and the next day had disappeared into the bottomless abyss which had spawned it.

The Government of the Colony, realising the importance of the Lake, has made asphalt mining a major industry. The port of La Brea lies at the edge of the Lake, which is connected by boat to San Fernando from where a rail link runs to the capital, Port of Spain.

Mined By Hand

Most of the digging out of the asphalt is still done by hand, for mining tools that can cut through the hardest rock are useless where the tenuous pitch is concerned. The workers are the descendents of the Negro slaves that were brought to the Colony centuries ago. Pick and shovel is used for digging out the muck and this is loaded on to box cars at the Lake itself and taken by rail to La Brea. Here the asphalt is usually packed straight off into barrels, for if it is put into the holds of the steamers it solidifies into chunks by the time the voyage is over and has to be dug out afresh.

Most people tend to think of the Trinidad Asphalt Lake as unique. This is not so, even though the local deposits are by far the largest in the world and yielding the purest pitch. The hot humid climate or Trinidad is what originally created these deposits, and to a lesser extent pitch can be found all over the surrounding countryside. In nearby Venezuela there are similar deposits while fair quantities are also to be found in the natural state in France and along the shores of the Dead Sea in Palestine.

Trinidad is one of the most attractive places in the world for scenic beauty, and the designers of its stamps have always had a wealth of wonderful material ready at hand. A fine large bicoloured pictorial stamp was issued to mark the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Island by Columbus. Various Island views are shown on the beautiful stamps of the 1935 and 1938 definitive issues. In these sets, pride of place undoubtedly belongs to the ones which show the wonder struck Raleigh gazing on as one of his seamen kneels down and hands him a sample of the fabulous black gold.

A good deal of commercial correspondence passes between India and Trinidad, and consequently the stamps of Trinidad are commoner over here than those of any of the other West Indian islands except Jamaica. The popular pictorials which have appeared for the last several years make a fine display, and there are no great rarities among the obsolete colours or perforations. It is a country that is perfectly suited to the beginner.

Goa Honours St. Francis

Shown above is one of the multi-coloured stamps issued on the occasion of the Fourth Centenary of the death of St. Francis Xavier. Central subject of the stamp is the hand of the Saint, which was amputated and taken to Rome. At the time of the Canonsation of the Saint, it rose of its own accord wrote his signature, lending weight to several other miracles which ultimately resulted in Francis being declared a Saint.

RAMBLING THROUGH NEW GUINEA

VERY popular with collectors is the new series of stamps recently issued by the combined Administration of the Australian Territory of Papua and the United Nations Trusteepship Territory of New Guinea. The pictorial series comprises fifteen values — ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 6½d., 7½d. 9d., 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6;10/- and £1.

The stamps show designs of a tree-climbing kangaroo a bird of paradise, a native child, a distinguished police officer and a plumed shepherd. Buka (Solomon Group) and Papuan styles of head- dress are also featured, with studies of a Kiriwina (Trobiand Group) Chief's House and a yam house, and a Sepik (New Ginea) dancing mask.

A native spearing fish, and rubber and copra designs typify island industries and a typical lakatoi (native craft) and a map of the Territories completes the series.

Allied forces at the end of the war used the stamps of Australia, the United States of America and New Zealand. The Civil Administration still uses Australian issues.

The south-eastern region of the Island of New Guinea - Papua—was formerly known as British Guinea, the title on the first stamps issued in 1901. They were engraved and printed in London. The design was of a typical lakatoi, with the Hanuabada village in the background.

In 1906, the stamps were overprinted with the word "Papua", but Papua as a title did not come into general usage until 1907, when the stamps were printed in Melbourne.

Previously, New Guinea had employed Queensland State stamps with a local cancellation: "Port Moresby, British New Guinea" from 1888 onwards.

By far the most impressive series came into use in 1932, consisting of sixteen beautiful pictorial stamps issue, with values ranging from ½d to £1 and each design relating to native life or occupations. Papuan artwork was featured in the borders.

1932 PICTORIALS

Subjects were a Motuan girl, a chieftain's son, a Papuan dandy, a native mother and children, a woman making pottery, a native police officer, a masked dancer, native shooting fish with bow and arrow and a native lighting fire by friction.

Also featured were peculiar tree houses and a Delta house, a dubu, ceremonial platform and the bird of paradise, examples of Papuan art (Drums, shields, spears and skulls from the Delta region) and the lakatoi.

Four special stamps appeared in 1934, marking the 50th anniversary of the declaration of Papua as a British Protectorate. Two values depicted the raising of the Union Jack at Port Moresby in 1884, witnessed by officials and native representatives. Inset portraits of Commodore Erskine, R.N., and Boe Vagi, Port Moresby native chief associated with the ceremonies, were also displayed. The two other stamps included the scene on board Erskine's flagship "H. M. S. NELSON" in Port Moresby Harbour, with the British representatives discussing the acquisition of the Territory with the local natives.

In 1929, 1930 and 1931, Papuan stamps used for airmail purposes were overprinted with the symbol of an aeroplane and the words "Air Mail," but the first official airmail issue appeared in 1938. It was issued on the occasion of the Jubilee of the declaration of Papua as a British possession. It included five values and carried the picture of a DH86 aeroplane in flight over Port Morseby Harbour, with the S. S. KATOOMBA moored at the wharf. A two-masted island trading schooner and a portrait of King George VI appeared as part of the layout.

In 1939, a second air issue of five values has as its main design a modern airliner over a river, on which two natives, a man and woman, are paddling canoes, against a mountain background. The King's portrait also figured prominently.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

German stamps overprinted "Deutsch Neu-Guinea" were circulated in New Guinea in 1897, when Germany was in possession of the Territory. In 1914, stamps then used generally in German colonies, picturing the Kaiser's yacht were issued with a new value and the letters "G.R.I.". Australian troops having occupied the area a month previously.

In 1915, Australian Commonwealth stamps appeared, suitably overprinted — "N.W. Pacific Islands." Engraved and printed in Melbourne, the first New Guinea stamps were placed on sale during 1925, thirteen values from ½d to £1. Inscribed "Territory of New Guinea," the stamps carried the picture of a native village, with several rough huts in the background and a number of palm trees. They were in three divisions — for ordinary, Official and airmail purposes

Thirteen other stamps were included in a series, printed in 1931, to commemorate ten years of Australian administration. Values were from 1d. to £ 1, and the design comprised a bird of paradise with its beautiful tail feathers draped behind it, on a branch of a tree.

In 1935, the first high-value airmail stamps, added to in subsequent years, were distributed. The original values were £ 2 and £ 5 with an earlier issue the same year having ½d. to £ 1 denominations.

The stamps were in tripartite arrangement representing an ancient gold buillion vessel, a low-winged monoplane in flight over the Bulolo Goldfields, and miner panning for gold watched by a native.

New Guinea and Papua cooperated in 1935 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Coronation of the late King George V Two stamps appeared with the inscription: "His Majesty's Jubilee, 1910-1935."

Depicting the head of King George VI, facing to the left, four stamps, specially designed for New Guinea and Papua, appeared for the Coronation of 1937.

The stamps of Papua and New Guinea are comparatively scarce in this country, but have a tremendous following in Australia and other countries. While the country is by no means cheap or easy to collect, its issues are colourful and unusually interesting. A fairly representative collection can be built up without difficulty, and if collected on sensible lines even a moderate outlay on these stamps can yield results satisfying both from the artistic and philatelic points of view.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOUTH ASIA

Seminar Discussions

NEW DELHI, January 3 (PTI).

THE UNESCO Seminar on the Status of Women in South Asia, meeting under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Rau, yesterday discussed methods of analysis in the study of the role of women in politics.

Two papers on the subject submitted by Dr. Richard L. Park of the University of California and Dr. Maurice Duverger, a distinguished French political scientist, were read at the Seminar.

It was suggested at the outset that research in the political behaviour of women should be undertaken with reference to three basic aspects: statistical, legal and aspirational.

Statistical studies would provide quantitative data, for instance, the number of women exercising their vote and the preferences indicated by them. This could be achieved through proper organisation of the machinery and the definition of methods of procedure for the conduct of elections, particularly at the polling stage since the statistical data required related to whether and how the vote was exercised.

With regard to the legal aspect of 'women's role, the main point brought forward was that field studies of actual behaviour of women voters should be undertaken to find out the gap, if any, between their legal rights and the extent to which they were exercised. In a technical sense, it was appreciated, such a study would only form part of a more comprehensive enquiry between status and function.

Not many such studies had been attempted in the countries of the region and a plea was, therefore, made at the Seminar for greater attention being given to such studies.

The third aspect, viz., the aspirational aspect of women's role in politics, meant the study of how and with what objective women played their role in the political life of the community. The method of approach for such a study, it was suggested, would be public opinion polls and other ways of eliciting the views and reactions of women.

Madame Alva Myrdal, Director of the Department of Social Sciences, UNESCO, emphasised the need for starting study groups to collect data on the political behaviour of women. She also referred to the importance of bibliographies on the subject and said that UNESCO would be able to help the region in this respect.

DIVATIA EXPLAINS

Demand About Border Areas Of Gujarat

BOMBAY, Jan. 3 (PTI): Mr. H. V. Divatia, President of the 18th session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad held at Navsari last month, in a statement today clarified "certain misconceptions" about a resolution on border lands of Gujarat passed at the conference.

He said that the resolution did not recommend the "immediate" formation of Maha Gujarat but advocated the "inclusion of certain border regions in Gujarat, even under the present Bombay State, when the time comes for ascertaining the boundaries of provinces by the Boundary Commission.

"The question of the city of Bombay being included in any separated province does not arise at present. If it does arise, Bombay city must form a separate State by itself", he added.

INDORE, Jan. 3 (UPI): Mr. L. G. Thatte, General Secretary, "Hindu Raj party", in a statement here today announced that a satyagraha would be started, on behalf of the Hindu Raj Party, in front of the Parliament at Delhi when meets in February, next, with a view to lend support to the Praja Parishad movement in Kashmir.

Teachers' Strike In Punjab

DEMAND FOR MORE PAY AND D.A.

AMBALA, Jan. 3 (PTI): Teachers of Municipal and District Board Schools in the Punjab struck work today demanding an increase in their pay-scale and dearness allowances.

The strike was in response to a call from the Punjab District Board Teachers' Union which claims a membership of 14,000 teachers.

The Union had stated that the strike would be for an indefinite period.

The demands of the Board Teachers' Union include (1) provincialisation of the Local Bodies schools, (2) grant of same grades as given to teachers in Government service, (3) grant of additional dearness allowance and (4) continuity of service of displaced teachers with full concessions and rights.

Negotiations between the Teachers' Union and the State Government did not result in any settlement.

Mr. C. L. Kapur, Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab, who is also Education Secretary to the State Government, expressed the hope today that a meeting between the State Education Minister and representatives of the Teachers' Union scheduled to take place on Sunday would be fruitful.

About 500 Municipal and District Board schools in Ambala District remained closed today as a result of "complete strike" by over 2,000 teachers.

School boys and girls took out small processions raising slogans which urged the Punjab Government to accept the teachers' demands.

PHILIPPINES TO DEPORT ALIENS

MANILLA, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Philippines President Elpidio Quirino last night directed Immigration authorities to take steps to deport three thousand aliens, mostly Chinese who came to Philippines on temporary visas but overstayed by two to five years.

Justice Minister Oscar Costello was directed to review the records of all aliens admitted to the Philippines as temporary visitors, and to deport all those whose visas have been extended several times under "anomalous or irregular circumstances."

Robbed At The Point Of A Dagger

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man was robbed of his wrist watch and clothes at the point of a dagger at the Chinchpokli station on the night of December, 31, 1952, in full view of other passengers.

Police told the Chief Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta today that one Samaru Chottu Ahir and his accomplices held up the complainant at the point of a dagger and removed his wrist watch and coat containing his purse and decamped before the complainant could raise an alarm. The value of the stolen property comes to about Rs. 300.

The accused was remanded into custody as the police intend to hold an identification parade to identify the accused with the help of 'panchas."

Radiological Education

DR. RAI PLEADS FOR BETTER STANDARD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (PTI): Dr. K. M. Rai of Madras, presiding over the seventh Indian Congress of Radiology here today, pleaded for legislative and administrative measures for the control and practice of radiology and the purchase of X-Ray equipment and radioactive substances.

Radio diagnosis, he said, was being degraded to the position of photography, and unless immediate steps were taken to stop this menace, the evil was sure to become widespread.

Dr. Rai pleaded that X-Ray apparatus should be treated as "essential goods" for purposes of exemption from Customs duty. Without such relief, he said a rapid expansion of medical relief in the country would be impossible.

Referring to the standard of radiological education, Dr. Rai regretted that no concrete action had been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Indian Radiological Association that the existing nine month to one year course in radiology should be extended to two years. This was a very modest recommendation compared to the more extensive periods of study insisted upon in such advanced countries as the United Kingdom and United States, where such training lasted for about four to five years. If Radiology was to maintain its honoured position among the various departments of medicine, Dr. Rai said the standard of education aimed at should be of the highest type.

Help The Blind

SHROFF'S CALL TO EMPLOYERS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. A. D. Shroff, Director, Tata Sons Ltd., today appealed to fellow employers to provide suitable jobs to the trained blind.

Mr. Shroff who was giving away a bus donated by the Tata Trusts to the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Worli, said that it should be the duty of every individual to help the blind to become self-reliant.

He said that the three blind boys of the Home who had been employed in the Tata textile mills were "doing an excellent job." He assured the institute of his help and support to the cause of the blind.

Captain H. J. M. Desai, the Hon Secretary of the Home, welcoming Mr. Shroff and the other guests appealed to the industrialists to emulate the example of the Tatas in providing opportunities for employment to the blind.

Reviewing the progress of the institute, he said that the Home which started with only 32 inmates, today cared for nearly 100 boys. He estimated the number of blind in the country to be nearly 2 million. There were, however, only 32 institutions to take care of the blind, he deplored. He appealed to the Government and the public to give increasing aid to the blind institutions, in order to alleviate the sufferings of their less fortunate brethren.

The gathering was treated to an enjoyable programme of light music by the Blind Orchestra of the Home, which is in charge of Mr. Bhagvan Landge, the Blind Music Director of the institute.

The bus worth over Rs. 18,000 can seat 14 persons and will go a long way to meet the transport difficulties experienced by the Home.

IKe's Income-Tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today asked Congress to give President-elect Eisenhower permission to begin deducting living expenses from his taxable income immediately.

The President receives a salary of 100,000 dollars and a tax free expense allowance of 50,000 dollars.

Fair Deal To Workers In Nationalised Industries

JAGJIWAN RAM'S ASSURANCE

BANGALORE, January 3 (PTI).

MR. JAGJIVAN RAM, Union Communications Minister, today said the Indian telephone industries in the nearby Duravaninagar was a step in the direction of ending their "dependence on other countries" for things vitally necessary for the maintenance of India's political independence."

Bit by bit, we will have to plan our economy and our industry in such a way that before long, we can say we do not depend on others," he declared.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who was declaring open the administrative offices of the Telephone Industries agreed that there would be difficulties in ending the dependence. But an independent nation had to overcome them.

NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES

The Union Minister said the condition of work, scales of pay and other amenities might be better in some private-owned industries than in nationalised industries. But an element of sacrifice was required on the part of all concerned so that an economy that could stand any stress and strain could be built up ultimately. At the same time, the Government would see that the conditions of employees in nationalised undertakings compared favourably with and were no way inferior to those of the workers in private industries. Workers should also remember that there was security of service in Government undertakings and that this was "very much lacking in the private sector."

He said his experience as Union Labour Minister had shown him and some labour leaders had also admitted that it was not an easy task to achieve greater association of workers with the management as there were too many unions of workers engaged in private industries. Works Committees suggested by the Industrial Disputes Act would get over the difficulties, he said.

He was sure he would be able before long to get such committees appointed. Nationalised industries had of course to be managed by all persons engaged in them and all ranks should have a voice in their management.

BRITAIN TO PROTEST

Egyptian Talk Of Guerilla War

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter) Egyptian Minister of State Fathy Radwan said today that Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser "defined the general trend" when he said recently that Egyptians would resort to guerilla warfare unless Britain withdrew her troops from the Suez Canal zone.

"This was not the first statement of this kind by a responsible officer", he added.

This policy had been defined "even more strongly and clearly in secret leaflets circulated by the "free officers", the military junta which dethroned ex-King Farouk—he said.

Fathy Radwan denied that internal censorship had prevented Col. Nasser's statement being published in Egypt at the time he made it to a New York 'Herald Tribune' correspondent in November.

Britain is expected to protest to the Egyptian Government against the statement made by Minister of State Fathy Radwan in Cairo today regarding guerilla warfare against British troops.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the statement had "created the worst possible impression" in London.

Fog Diverts Planes

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (UPI): Due to heavy fog this morning over Bagdagra, all planes bound for that aerodrome from Dum Dum were been diverted to Hashimar and Gauhati airports in Assam.

THANA CO-OPERATIVE CONFFERENCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 3 (UPI): Does the decontrol policy of the Government challenge the very existence of the rapidly growing consumers' co-operative movement in Bombay State, was the problem discussed at large at the Thana District Consumers' co-operative conference at Thana, Mr. V. P. Warde presided.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Bombay's minister for Civil Supplies, inaugurating the conference on today advised the co-operative workers to change their idea of a co-operative society. He pointed out to them the wider field they have before them in the present situation, when the nation was expecting the co-operatives to play their part.

Earlier, the Minister declared open a small exhibition of the co-operative society.

Three Killed In Plane Crash

RALEIGH (North Carolina), Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A United States Air Force C-47 transport plane attempting an emergency landing in rain and fog crashed here early today. Three members of the crew were killed.

Sergeant Edward Matus escaped death when he was thrown clear of the crashing plane. Though injured and dazed he was able to report the crash to the airport. Six hours later a search party found the wreckage half a mile from an airport runway.

Scholarships Of Lady Tata Memorial Trust

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust are offering six scholarships of Rs. 250 each per month for the year 1953-54 commencing from 1st July 1953. Applicants must be of Indian nationality and Graduates in Medicine or Science of a recognised University.

The scholarships are tenable in India only and the holders must undertake to work whole-time under the direction of a scientist of standing in a recognised research Institute or Laboratory on a subject of scientific investigation that must have a bearing either directly or indirectly on the alleviation of human suffering from disease.

Applications must conform to the instructions drawn up by the Trustees. Candidates can obtain these instructions and other information they desire from the Secretary, the Lady Tata Memorial Trust, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

WHO Fellowships To Indian Officers

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (PTI): The WHO has offered three fellowships for Indian officers who have been selected for appointments in the penicillin factory at Pimpri.

These officers are Dr. M. J. Thirumalachar, Chief Mysologist, Dr. D. Ghosh, Chief Diochemist and Dr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan, junior chemist.

Fire Casualties

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Two people were killed and several injured and 600 sheep burned to death in more than twenty fires in Buenos Aires province within the last 24 hours.

Between You And Me

By Me

LAST week, Trivandrum virtually became the capital of India. The Economic Conference and the Science Congress were responsible for the presence of eminent economists like Prof. Wadia and Prof. C. N. Vakil and research scientists like Dr. Bhabha, Dr. Sarabhai, Dr. Bhatnagar and Dr. C. V. Raman. Pandit Nehru was there to inaugurate the Rare Earths factory which is meant to process radio-active ores and to explore the possibilities of producing atomic energy for industrial purposes and peaceful pursuits of mankind.

The Prime Minister combined business with pleasure and was an interested spectator in the boat race between local teams in Travancore waters. He personally inspected the bunding of the backwater soil for utilisation as paddy land. He spent restful hours in the Periyar Lake, Sanctuary where he saw wild life in jungle setting. He spent a night at the "machan" from where he could see a wild panther drinking water from the lake.

It is reported that half an hour before his arrival, a herd of wild elephants made their appearance on the bank of the Periyar Lake forcing the armed sentries flee for their lives. In between politics and culture, Pt. Nehru is a sportsman. It was only a few months back that he relaxed in the snows of Gulmarg in Kashmir.

This time he was enjoying the thrills of jungle life near Kanya Kumari, the Lands End of India. The Goddess there is an eternal virgin, mounting guard over the southern frontier of India. Tamil poet Bharati has idealised her as the patriotic goddess, and refers in the same strain to the mighty Himalayas as the sentinel of the north. This was, of course, before the advent of the Chinese in the land of the Lamas.

* * *

With the inauguration of the Rare Earths factory, India enters the atomic era with objectives quite different from that of the Big Powers. The project is the culmination of four years of planning and labour, since the establishment of the atomic energy commission of India. The factory is designed to process monozite, a mineral sand extensively found along the coast of Travancore. It is an atomic mineral of high strategic value, whose export was banned since India became free. The processing of this material yields rare earth chlorides, carbonates and other useful by-products. Thorium nitrate which is one of the products will feed the gas mantle industry. Other products will come in handy for use in steel industry and for the manufacture of eye glasses, lenses and optical goods. The factory has been constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs and already its products have begun to pay.

India has a working arrangement with South American countries which process similar material, and this ensures price stabilisation. Western Powers are jealous of India's partial monopoly of this mineral wealth and the fact that some diehards in America demanded this in barter for U.S. wheat shows its valuable sales point. Fifty five per cent of the shares of this factory are held by the Union Government, while 45 per cent are held by the Travancore State. In the Directorate Delhi has three representatives, while Travancore nominates two representatives. A representative from the house of Tatas has been included to help the business side. French technical experts have undertaken to help the manufacturing process. Though India does not think in terms of an armament race, she may hope to win the Atomic Peace Prize by Utilising nuclear energy for industrial expansion and medical aid to relieve human suffering.

* * *

THE advent and growth of Manipuri dance from its humble origin in Bengal is intertwined with a Puranic story.

Usha, the daughter of Banasura, learnt the art from Parvati and took it to Dwarka, when she was married to Aniruddha, son of Lord Krishna. She taught the art to the girls of Saurashtra under the patronage of Lord Krishna. These girls in turn carried the message of the dance to the rural areas and hence started a dance renaissance. When the dance drive gained mass momentum, the orthodoxy was up in arms and saw a danger of morality in the gay abandon and the glamorous movements of the girl artistes. They waited in deputation on Lord Krishna and asked him to stop his encouragement of the dance.

Meanwhile Bharat Muni, on the advice of Siva and Parvati, produced his famous dance treatise "Bharat Natya Sastra." Lord Krishna quoted the authority of Bharat Muni to the orthodox and convinced them how Natya Sastra formed the Fifth Veda. He proved to them how dance formed the life force of animate and inanimate objects and how birds and even animals danced in chorus to realise their fuller being.

* * *

This story of the Manipuri dance formed the theme of a dance ballet presented by the Arya Kanya Guru Kul of Porbunder at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan last week. The ballet was written by Premshanker Bhatt and directed by Guru Bipin Sinha.

Usha teaching the Manipuri dance to the girls of Saurashtra formed an interesting sequence in which the basic elements of Manipuri, its sartorial glamour and group movements were brought in full array. The Ras Leela was the highlight of the presentation. The subsequent episodes of birds and trees dancing merrily showed the synthesis of nature study with the Abhinaya of Manipuri. Though the artistes were mostly amateurs, drawn from Arya Kanya Guru Kul, they put up good team work which covered up occasional flaws in presentation.

Miss Savita Mehta, the director of the Guru Kul, was the ballerina and the fact that the students of the institution participated with her in group dances showed a spirit of comraderie and freedom which augurs for the growth of dance. Seth Nanji Kalidas has already donated 30 lakhs to the Guru Kul and has promised 25 lakhs more, if it is made a women's university. This should give a fillip to the revival of dance and fine arts in the state. Shri Purshottamdas Thakurdas who presided on the occasion complimented the artistes and their fine team work.

* * *

A forthcoming attraction in the city next week will be the puppet dance drama to be presented by Little Ballet Troupe at Jai Hind College hall. They will render scenes from Ramayana and the novel composition combines the features of a ballet and the technique of the puppet show. Press representatives had a preview of the scenes at the Troupe's Head Quarters at Trombay. The ballet opens with a village fair with all its colour, life and movement. Small stall holders and hawkers as well as men in the show business are trying to attract the attention of customers. Every one is in a mood to enjoy himself. Soon the entire scene is enlivened by a drummer doing publicity for the main attraction of the day. Slowly the evening fades into night. The puppet master announces the theme of Ramayana as the day's play and introduces the main characters. Then commences the story from Rama's exile to the forest.

Puppet shows have been popular in India from ancient times though they are fast fading out. They are said to have originated from Saurashtra and are surviving in some form or other in all the states of India. Combining the elasticity of movements with the technique of the Micky Mouse, the puppet shows have an enthralling charm and have initiated ignorant villagers into our Puranic glory. Shanti Bardhan, the well known dance director has introduced a novel feature by making men and women play the role of puppets. This experiment will be watched with interest.

* * *

MR. CHURCHILL has had many roles to his credit. In politics, he is a top-ranker and off politics he is a painter and sunbather. In his proposed American visit he has become a gate-crasher and an unwanted guest.

According to American press opinion, Mr. Churchill could not have chosen a more inopportune time than the inter-regnum between the exit of Truman and the entry of Eisenhower. But Churchill knows better. He always acts on his schedule and not to other people's time-table.

* * *

Korea calls him to America. Eisenhower has returned from his Korean mission and has not brought "the American boys back" as promised in his election speeches. The barking of the forgotten General MacArthur from the backyard that he has a solution for Korea, the dramatic response of the president-elect from the cruiser "Helena" steaming across the Pacific and the subsequent meeting of the two generals have been too much dramatised. As a war-monger, MacArthur's plan, before he was sacked from office, was the bombing of Manchuria and the total blockade of China even at the risk of a world war. But this policy has brought in the Chinese on the Korean scene and with them the Pan Mun Jan deadlock.

Eisenhower's statement that there are "no panaceas or trick solutions for the Korean deadlock" seems to indicate the failure of his mission to extricate the American troops from Korea and make the Asians to fight the Korean battle. President Truman has stigmatised the tactics of MacArthur and Eisenhower and has warned them that the extension of the Korean war would result in a third world war. Strangely enough Chinese foreign minister Chou En Lai has echoed the same sentiment in his special interview to a French newspaper and has unequivocally warned that any increased military pressure by the U. N. Forces in Korea might precipitate the Third World War.

Mr. Churchill cannot be an amused spectator when the situation is developing towards a head-on clash, and wants an assurance from the President-elect that he will consult Britain before taking any action that might expand the Korean war. A few years back, Mr. Attlee undertook a similar mission and secured an assurance from Truman. The sands of time are running out and Churchill wants to have a say on the shape of things to come.

* * *

Mr. Churchill hopes to utilise his U. S. visit to break the "atomic curtain" and the American monopoly in nuclear strategy. The explosion of the British atom bomb at Montebello has raised the British stock in the atomic world and Mr. Churchill hopes to use it as a bargaining counter with America for the free flow of information on nuclear research.

Strategy in the Far East is bound to loom large in his discussions with Eisenhower. He cannot forgive Truman for having dropped out Britain from the Anzus Pact. After the Honolulu Conference, there was a great uproar in British political circles that America shattered the prestige of Britain by not giving her a place in the Far East strategy. During the Commonwealth Conference. Mr. Churchill had secret talks with the representatives of Australia and New Zealand to take up the question of British representation in the Far East strategy with American policy makers.

America has, of late, developed an integrated defence based on American bases in Japan, Okhinawa, Guam, and linked with Anzus Powers. This movement has been viewed with suspicion by Asian Powers, notably by India, Burma and Indonesia. As it is, it is practically an all-White alliance and America does not want to complicate the situation by the inclusion of European Powers, who have colonial interests in the Far East. The inclusion of Britain must leave the door open to other Powers also. The latest decision of the NATO Powers to aid France in her grim struggle in Indo-China has infuriated Asian opinion. If colonial Powers are included in the Anzus Pact, the gap between American strategy and Asian opinion will widen and rapproachement will be difficult. Whether Eisenhower will dare where Truman fears to tread, is an intriguing question.

Since Stalin's interview to the "New York Times" correspondent, speculation is rife about the possibilities of a meeting between the Soviet chief and the new American President. Informed circles believe that Stalin himself will take a hand in the settlement of the Korean dispute. In Yalta, Mr. Churchill played a big part with Roosevelt in discussions with Stalin. In view of the Honolulu happenings, Mr. Churchill is evidently anxious to secure his place in any possible meeting between Eisenhower and Stalin.

CANDIDATES RUN FOR OFFICE AND NOT MERELY STAND FOR IT

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

offices, which in India or Britain are appointive, are elective in different parts of the United States. Suffice it to say that different states may have different elective offices. (The Commissioner of Education in some States, for instance is elected by popular vote, in other states he (or she) is appointed). However, the principles of electoral procedure are the same, whether the candidate is a candidate for county Commissioner or for Governor of Senator of a State.

Perhaps it is for these reasons (as well as for basic ingreditnts of the American character) that in America we RUN for office in contradistinction to the Indian habit (brought to you by the British) of standing for office.

Please bear this fundamental distinction in mind if you want to have a clear picture of the American election scene. Just visualize, just use your imagination to visualize in order to get a picture of American election time, countless Americans running for numerous offices and countless other Americans running to vote for the candidates. I suppose that strict accuracy makes me set up a third category—and that is those political workers who work and run to get potential voters registered and to get voters voted!

But now let us turn to the November elections of 1952. The United States Constitution itself, sets the date, the Constitution provides that the Presidtnt (and Vice-President) shall hold office for four years, that each Congressman shall hold office for two years. The Constitution provides that elections for various big offices shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. (No system here, as in Britain, of 'dissolving Congress' at will). Since each Congressman holds office for two years, there is a complete revitalizing (at least in theory) of the United States House of Representatives every two years, every second November, every November of even years. But the Constitution establishes also that each of the 48 states shall have two Senators, the term of office to be six years. It is obvious that there are not vacant senatorial seats in every state in every election. Barring death and resignations, etc., there should be 32 Senators running for re-election (or in any case that many vacant Senate seats spread over all the 48 states) every two years.

Two Senators For Each State

Each state, I must make clear, has two Senators and a number of Congressmen (members of the House of Representatives) dependent on the population of the state. Thus New York State, the most densely populated of the 48, has 44 Congressmen (each elected from a special district in the state) whereas Nevada has only one Congressman! Nevada with a population of 100,000 yet has the same number of Senators, and therefore the same influence in the U.S. Senate, as the Tremendous 'Empire State' New York. This also is a feature of American politics that must be kept in mind; it has a bearing on American isolationism.

In November, then, despite the fact that the greatest publicity was given to the candidates for the two major offices, every voter had to record his choice also for Congressman, for state officers and often for one (or even two) U. S Senators. The big political parties made efforts to 'bring out the vote', just as they do in other countries. **And when the voter was faced in his voting booth with the ballot paper, he had to decide not only whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, but also whether he wanted to vote for the Democratic candidate for President and a Republican candidate for Congress.**

Right here is an interesting phenomenon in American election. Voters may be nominally Democrats or Republicans (or Socialists or members of some other minority party), but when it comes to the actual voting they can 'split the ticket'. An American ballot paper has, usually in parallel columns, the names of the different party candidates for the elective offices. But the voter has the choice of all the parties represented on the ballot when he is deciding on the candidates for any one office. And so it should not be surprising, and is in actual fact increasingly an element of American elections, that voters may vote for Republican, Progressive, Democratic, and Socialist candidates—FOR DIFFERENT OFFICES.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Intelligent persons from every community required spare time Box 3453 Bombay Chronicle.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one complete Diesel Generating set 90-100 KW, 3 Ph. 50 C, 440 V, preferably of low speed new or reconditioned, alternately one Diesel engine 100-120 BHP. Box No. 1111 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

American British Magazine subscriptions, renewals. Write for 3000 Magazine catalogue. Free Gifts for orders over Rs. 39/-. Also Cultural, Technical books. International Bookhouse, near Air-India, Bombay 1.

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THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Prophylaxis Of Cancer

KHANOLKAR'S PLEA FOR INTENSIVE WORK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The International Cancer Research Commission, which concluded its four-day session here yesterday, decided to "develop a special section of the Commission devoted to prevention and prophylaxis of cancer".

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, President of the Commission, told PTI that the present knowledge on cancer was not "adequate enough" for the purpose. "More intensive work, and thinking in terms of prophylaxis", he said, "would be of the greatest benefit".

Dr. Khanolkar said the "chemotherapy of cancer" would be more developed, because the present methods of treatment by surgery and radiation were not satisfactory. Studies on "geographical pathology of cancer" should also be encouraged, he suggested.

Dr. Khanolkar hoped that continued research on cancer would some day lead to the discovery of a group of drugs which would be as effective against it, as the antibiotics in cases of bacterial and other infection.

The next meeting of the International Cancer Research Commission will be held in Brazil in July 1954. Dr. A. Prudente, of Brazil, who was a delegate to the Bombay session of the Commission, will preside.

Bombay Ministers

Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, left for Nasik today. He will return to Bombay on January 5. The same night, the Minister will leave on a tour of Ahmednagar District and return to Bombay on January 9.

In the course of his four-day tour of Ahmednagar District, the Minister will visit scarcity works at a number of places in the district and hold discussions with local workers and officials regarding relief measures.

SHRI V. K. SATHE

Shri V. K. Sathe, Deputy Minister for Civil Supplies, left for Poona today. After visiting Ale, Rajuri, Belhe, Bori Budruk, Pimpalwandi and Junnar, the Minister will return to Bombay on January 6.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Posh 4, 2009
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 17, 1372
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1322
Sunrise: 7-13 a.m.,
Sunset 6-15 p.m.
Hightide 02-23, 14-24
Lowtide: 08-38, 20-05

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

FRIENDS OF BURMA SOCIETY: Celebration of Fifth anniversary of the independence of Burma at Taj Mahal Hotel 5-30 p.m. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Judge of the Supreme Court will be the guest of honour.

BHARATHA NATYAM RECITAL: By Kumari Lakshmi at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Chowpatty 6 p. m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri — Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: Identity of Vedic "Gods" and Upanishadic Self, at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: At 6 p.m., at the Sangham premises (Telang Road), Mr. P. S Kailasam will talk on "Characteristics of Guha".

FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE

General Secretary Shri Ram Mahadik writes:—

To help the famine stricken people in the State of Bombay, especially in Maharashtra, the Praja Socialist member of the Legislative Assembly Shri Madhavrao Mane convened a meeting of representatives of various local organisations on Friday. A committee of 25 members with Mr. Madhavrao Mane was formed.

It was decided to take out a procession on Sunday and to collect monetary donations, food and clothes for the unfortunate brethren.

The Procession will start from the Bhoiwada Maidan—opposite Bhoiwada Police Station—at 4-00 p.m. on Sunday the 4th instant.

Meena Vakil and Usha Vyas in a Bharat Natyam pose.

BHARAT NATYA BALLET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A well-written and powerful script together with extremely brilliant music compensated in a large measure for the lack of appeal in a dance ballet presented by the well-known Bharat Natyam artiste Kumar Jayakar at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan last night. The ballet, entitled "Vasavadatta", was written by famous Gujerati Poet Venibhai Purohit. Its music was by Ajit Merchant and it featured Miss Meena Vakil in the title role with Miss Usha Vyas and Jayakar in support.

The story relates to a courtesan who, after undergoing the tortures of the flesh came under the influence of Buddhism through the monk Upagupta. Though "Vasavadatta" lacked tempo, the songs rendered by Miss Sulochana Kadam and Mr. Ninu Mazumdar were good enough to cover the shortcomings of the ballet. Miss Vakil is a fine dancer and her presence of mind on the stage and the ability to dance gracefully will make her a leading artiste in future. Miss Vyas who had earlier presented a few independent items appeared overtaxed.

—R. S. R.

GWALIOR: The Central Rehabilitation Finance Administration has sanctioned Rs. 48,000 as personal loans to displaced persons in Madhya Bharat.

Kumari Lakshmi

LAKSHMI TO MAKE HER BOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new talent to the large group of the Bharat Natyam artistes in Bombay will be added with the inaugural performance of Bharat Natyam dances by Kumari Lakshmi, daughter of Mr. M. G. Iyer of the Central Railway tomorrow.

Kumari Lakshmi, who is a student of the Sri Raja Rajeswari Bharata Natya Kala Mandir, Matunga, will give a recital at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan tomorrow at 6 p.m.

Mr. A. T. Govindaraj Pillai and Mr. T. K. Mahalingam Pillai will sing for Miss Lakshmi.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 metres,

07-40 Programme, 07-45 P Upadhyay, G songs, 08-15 V D Ghate, kh. lalit v.d., 11-45 V S Deshpande, todi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M Husain, sarangi, 13-40 Concert.

17-30 V S Deshpande, bhimpalas v.d., 18-10 M Husain, sarangi, 18-30 V S Deshpande, kh. madhuvanti v.d., 19-00 P Upadhyay, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, poorvi, 19-30 V D Ghate, khambavati, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 W Padhye, thumri, 20-45 P Upadhyay, G songs, 21-15 G N Balasubramaniam, K music, 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Requiem. (Mozart).

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M Husain, sarangi, 08-45 Kusum Rajadhyaksha, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Ahlyabai, M play by S Washikar, 12-48 Musical interlude, 13-00 Kusum Rajadhyaksha, M songs, 13-30 AIR artist, H bhajan, 13-50 W Padhye. ambika v.d.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S Golatkar party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Kusum Rajadhyaksha, M songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 V S Deshpande, shudh kalyan, 22-10 M Husain, sarangi, 22-30 W Padhye, puria.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special. 08-30 S Athavale, bhairavi, 09-00 For children, 18-00 C Upadhyay, geets, 18-20 Kshemu Divetia, geet. 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Pavan pankhe (Ahm.), 19-00 S Athavale, puria dhanashree, 19-15 Kshemu Divetia, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Cl. music (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S Athavale, tilak-kamod, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 To be announced (Ahm.), 21-15 Kshemu Divetia, geets, 21-30 R P Joshi 'chand sultana', G play.

19.84 and 41.72 m. (morning). 20-95 and 41.72 m (evening).

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—16-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Songs of the year, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety, ahoy.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Review Of UNESCO Conference

On Sunday (January 4) at 9.45 P. M. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a review of the Seventh General Conference of the UNESCO at Paris by H.E. Sardar H. S. Malik, India's Ambassador to France and Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to that Conference. This can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 meters).

Fall In Night Temperatures

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 3 (PTI): Following is the daily All India weather summary for Saturday. Weather has been dry over the country. Night temperatures fell by five to ten degrees.

Night temperatures fell by 5 minus ten degrees in East and South-West Uttar Pradesh, South-East Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, North Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and were appreciably below normal in North-West Uttar Pradesh, South Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, North Madhya Bharat and North-West Madhya Pradesh. They were appreciably above normal in Gangetic West Bengal, South Bihar, Orissa, North-West and South Madhya Pradesh, North-East and South Madhya Pradesh, North-West Hyderabad and Deccan (Desh), being markedly so in Chota Nagpur and North-East Orissa.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Mainly dry weather will prevail over the country, night temperatures will generally fall in the Punjab (I), Uttar Pradesh, Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Madhya Bharat.

Following is the daily All India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st Jan. 1953 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours IST on 3rd January 1953:—

Ahmedabad	79	51	0	0	0
Allahabad	72	44	0	0	0
BOMBAY	83	68	0	0	0
Calcutta	82	60	0	0	0
Madras	83	67	0	0	—0.2
Mathurai	78	66	0	0	—0.1
Nagpur	86	60	0	0	—0.1
New Delhi	62	43	0	0.1	+0.1
Poona	88	57	0	0	0
Rajkot	78	47	0	0	0
Surat	93	61	0	0	0

Training For Labour Leaders

STATE TO ORGANISE CLASSES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to organise training classes for labour leaders and industrial workers in the principles of co-operation in order to enable them to help and promote the co-operative movement among industrial workers.

The training classes will be conducted by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The medium of instruction for the class in Bombay will be Marathi and for that in Ahmedabad will be Gujarati.

The duration of the classes will be about two months, one lecture being delivered every day at 7 p.m.

Trade union organisations are requested to forward the names of the industrial workers and labour leaders in Bombay and Ahmedabad, who are willing to join these classes, direct to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, at a very early date, Information regarding the exact date on which the classes will be started and the places where they will be held will be communicated by that Institute.

Prize For Best Efforts In Procurement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kanara District has also been awarded a prize of Rs. 15,000 for the best efforts in procurement of foodgrains during the year 1950-51. The other three districts in the Konkan and Karnatak Region which won the prizes are Kolaba (Rs. 15,000), Dharwar (Rs. 10,000) and Bijapur (Rs 10,000).

Brisk Procurement In Dharwar District

The Collector of Dharwar stated, at a press conference, at Dharwar, on Friday that procurement of foodgrains was proceeding briskly in the district and cultivators were voluntarily selling large quantities of foodgrains to the Government. During the two preceding days only, as many as 110 tons of foodgrains were purchased by the Government godowns and up to December 20, the procurement figure was 1,600 tons. Paddy and rice formed the bulk of the purchases, the Collector stated.

The Collector said that the prize amount of Rs. 10,000 awarded to the district for the procurement work during 1950-51 would be utilised for the proposed agricultural museum.

The Collector said that almost all the members of the Civil Supplies Staff in the district, who were to be discharged in pursuance of the new food policy, were being absorbed in some other departments.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ESSAY ON SANKHYA

Awarded To Bombay Solicitor

At the 27th session of the Indian Philosophical Congress held at Mysore on the 28th December last, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at the request of the President presented a gold medal to Shri Manubhai C. Pandya, a solicitor of Bombay, for writing a best essay on 'The Origin of Sankhya', as decided by the examiners of the competition invited by the Congress from all over India.

Delhi-Kashmir Air Service

JAMMU, Jan. 3 (PTI): Air services between Delhi and Kashmir which remained suspended due to bad weather since December 30 was restored yesterday. An aircraft made a perfect landing at Srinagar airport where about 400 yards of runways had earlier been cleared of snow which had piled up to seven inches.

People both in Jammu and Srinagar had their first newspapers in four days with the resumption of air service.

Basis To Break Korea Deadlock

NEHRU ON INDIA'S RESOLUTION

LUCKNOW, January 3 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU told the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches today that the resolution on Korea sponsored by India in the United Nations was a kind of basis which might help in the future solution of the deadlock.

Mr. Nehru told Church dignitaries from 23 countries who had assembled at the Central Committee meeting that the resolution had brought about a powerful sentiment favouring peace in the United Nations.

It had also saved the situation from deteriorating unlike the resolutions moved earlier which would have made the situation worse. It was thus a helpful thing negatively.

Mr. Nehru said India had no desire to claim any special role as peace-maker, or to pose as a mediator or to gain prestige in the international sphere.

"We felt that the situation was getting worse and worse and that India was in a favourable position to find out a possible settlement."

Mr. Nehru said that in the world of today there were four big countries — two advanced industrially and technologically — namely the United States of America the USSR, and two relatively backward countries, India and China.

Mr. Nehru said that India and China had a vast population and great potential resources. When these two countries developed, they would affect the balance of power. This fundamental factor had to be taken into consideration while formulating policies for the future.

Mr. Nehru said. "It is totally immaterial whether you like it or not. It has made a great difference in the world situation. Much of the trouble has been due to the fact that we have tried to ignore cerain patent facts which are too big to be ignored —which refuse to be ignored"

THE FAR EAST

Mr. Nehru referred to the situation in the Far East and said that the fundamental factor on which an understanding of the situation in the Far East was based was an understanding of the New China.

"For the first time after thirty or forty years of civil war and the domination of the war lords, China has a strong centralised Government and internal order. It is a tremendous relief. There is a country now having a sense of power and national pride. The Chinese people — politics apart — have an astonishing capacity for hard and continuous work. It is a great power within its domain and is likely to become stronger," he said.

Mr. Nehru said that changes had taken place in eastern and western countries and even the weakest country was strong enough today to defy the imperialist countries.

AFRICA

Mr. Nehru referred to the situation in the African continent which was "alarming". "Africa is likely to be a very important question in the near future and a great deal depends on how we tackle it."

In the world today it was quite impossible for any country to carry on the basis of racial superiority, Mr. Nehru said.

WAR, NO SOLUTION

Mr. Nehru said that was no solution to the present day problems confronting the world. In spite of the fact that all people in the world excepting some ambitious individuals abhorred war, the world was drifting towards it.

In the past, the urge for attacking another nation was to secure certain material gains, but now with the industrial and technological advance this was not necessary.

The psychology of fear, he said, was also another factor in creating an uneasy situation in the world. They had, therefore, before them the problem of how to remove this fear. If this complex was not resolved it would lead to destruction and even worse than that, brutalisation of humanity.

Alleged 'Trading' In Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For alleged trafficking in women and children, Hiralal Mulchand, alias Marwrai and Ramsarandas alias Delhiwalla Assumal Agarwal were arrested yesterday by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay C.I.D.

Police told the C.P.M. today that the first accused who was in possession of minor girl allegedly sold her to the second accused for a sum of Rs. 250.

The second accused, police alleged, had bought the girl for using her for immoral purposes and for living on her earnings. Police further alleged that the second accused was trafficking in women and children.

Both the accused were remanded into custody.

Possibility Of Averting War

DR. KITCHLEW'S HOPE

LONDON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Russian newspaper "Pravda" yesterday published a statement by Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Chairman of the All India Peace Council who, according to Tass, expressed "the sincere hope that 1953 will see the termination of bloodshed in Korea, Malaya and Viet Nam, and the establishment of a free and united Korea, a sovereign Malaya and an independent Viet Nam."

The Tass report said that Dr. Kitchlew further looked forward in 1953 to see the establishment of real peace, disarmament, the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs, napalm and other weapons of mass destruction of human beings, the expansion of international economic and cultural relations, the end of racial discrimination and the achievement of independence by all colonial peoples.

Dr. Kitchlew hailed the Vienna Peace Congress as "having offered new possibilities to strengthen the forces of peace" and as "an achievement of inestimable importance."

"When people not only talk about the defence of peace" he wrote "but arrive on unanimous decisions on the basic issues—this is an achievement beyond all expectations showing that there is a possibility, a real possibility, today to avert war."

Upon their return home, Dr. Kitchlew said, the Indian delegates would launch a campaign to popularise the Congress decision.

Dr. Kitchlew was answering questions which "Pravda" had put to him as also to other leaders of the International Peace movement just before the new year, as to what he was thinking about the results of the fight for peace in 1952 and its prospects for 1953 and about his plans for the new year.

Gracias To Receive Red Hat On Jan. 12

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Right Rev. Valerian Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, will receive his Red Hat—the special badge of a Cardinal's office—from the Pope at a consistory to be held in Rome on January 12.

The Archbishop told newsmen here this morning that he would leave for Rome by plane on January 6, accompanied by two Bishops and his personal secretary, Fr. Angelo Fernandes.

6 Found Uncoascious

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six members of a cobbler's family residing at Kamathipura were found in an unconscious condition in their residence by the city police early this morning. They were rushed to J. J. Hospital where they are detained for treatment of suspected poisoning. Police are making enquiries into the cause of their sudden illness.

Thirupati As Andhra State Capital

KRISHIKAR LOK PARTY SUGGESTION

VIJAYAWADA, Jan. 3 (PTI).

A RESOLUTION expressing gratification over the statement made by Prime Minister Nehru to form the Andhra State with Telugu-speaking areas and without Madras city, was unanimously adopted by the general body of the Bharat Krishikar Lok Party here last night, at a special meeting convened for the purpose.

The resolution stated that there should be no controversy over the future status of Madras city and that it should be left for the joint consideration of the Centre and the Madras Government.

It was further resolved that pending formation of Visalandhra, the capital of the Andhra State should be located at an important historical place in Rayalaseema, in accordance with the resolution of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee passed in 1950. In this connection, the meeting suggested that the capital might be located at Thirupati and that the Union Government should provide necessary funds and materials for its construction.

As regards the location of temporary capital of the Andhra State, the meeting resolved to leave it for the Prime Minister of India to decide.

The meeting requested the Union Government to appoint a Boundary Commission to go into details regarding adjacent Telugu speaking areas on the borders of the Andhra State.

A sub-committee was set up to draft and submit a memorandum to Mr. Justice Wahcnoo in this connection.

Ending Strike Of Motor Operators

TALKS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NEGOTIATIONS between the members of the Action Committee of the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators' Association and the Government of Bombay to settle the dispute on a long-range basis were started today on the third day, since the operators went off the roads.

The fresh negotiations were due to the intervention of Mr. Harilal Gandhi, a Congress worker from Matunga, Bombay who, using his good offices, brought about today's meeting between the members of the Action Committee and the Deputy Minister for Transport Mr. Babubhai Patel.

Mr. Patel told pressmen at the conclusion of today's meeting which was held in his office at the P.W.D., Secretariat that the operators had made concrete suggestions to consider, which Government would require some time. He was not in a position to give them an answer off hand. He was, therefore, meeting them again on Monday. Mr. Patel told reporters that the "concrete suggestions" made today would receive Government's careful attention

They were with a view to find a long-range permanent solution to the problem.

ORDINANCE

Mr. Patel stated that the Government of Bombay were only arming themselves with power to promulgate an ordinance to requisition vehicles if the need arose.

"It is not likely to come into operation immediately. It will be kept ready and will be used only if necessary, he added.

He made it clear that the Government had no wish to use it at present. This, he told the press in the presence of the representatives of the Action Committee and Mr. Harilal Gandhi who had earlier discussed the matter with him for over an hour.

ARMY'S ROLE

Mr. Patel explained that the Essential Service Order passed by the Central Government only meant that the military were empowered to handle all civilian requirements with regard to goods transport.

With regard to the situation, arising out of the operators' "lay off", Mr. Patel said that the requirements of both the urban and mofussil areas were being met satisfactorily. The position today was so comfortable that government were not in a position to utilise all the vehicles at their disposal.

The Minister said that Government were quite confident that they could meet the situation in the scarcity areas.

NO REGULAR OFFER

Mr. Patel disclosed that the Action Committee had not made any written or verbal offer to Government that they were prepared to place their vehicles at Government's disposal to meet the emergency in the scarcity areas. He had only learnt about the offer in the press.

At this, Mr. Rajpal, a member of the Action Committee told the Minister that he was prepared to give a written assurance to that effect if Government sent the Committee a letter.

Mr. Patel said that since they had passed a resolution, there was no question of Government asking them to lend their lorries to carry food to scarcity areas.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3 (PTI): The standing Committee of the Indian Science Congress yesterday decided to approach the U.N.E.S.C.O., F.A.O. and other international organisations and the Far Eastern countries to send their delegates and observers to the next session of the Science Congress. Prime Minister Nehru presided over the meeting.

The meeting also approved the list of the foreign visitors for the next session.

Mere Criticism Of Congress Is Of No Avail

NARENDRA DEVA'S ADVICE

UJJAIN, Jan. 3 (PTI): Acharya Narendra Deva, Praja Socialist leader called on the Party leaders to focus their attention towards constructive work and bring about social and economic awareness among the workers and peasants who constituted the backbone of India.

Acharya Narendra Deva who was addessing a public meeting here last night, said merely criticising the Congress administration could not lead the people anywhere. Those who had been elected to State Legislatures and Parliament should present healthy and constructive criticism to the Government for the smooth functioning of democracy, while those outside should go to villages and work hard for the welfare of the peasants.

Memorial To Martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh

AMRITSAR, Jan. 3 (PTI): A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust will be held here on January 5.

The meeting will discuss proposals for raising a memorial for the martyrs of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy at a cost of over Rs. 40,000.

A renowned French architect is expected to arrive here in the middle of March to start the work.

Enrolment Of Bogus Members

INQUIRY TAKEN UP

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3 (PTI): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, told the members of the Executive of the U.P. Congress Committee last night that he had deputed about 25 persons to go to various States for making necessary investigations into the allegations about the enrolment of bogus members.

The Congress President, it is learnt, also told the Executive that he had written a reply to Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon's letter of resignation from the Congress Working Committee.

He is reported to have advised the executive members to intensify mass contact for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan and to counteract the reactionary forces and place before the people true facts and the real picture of what the Congress governments had done for them.

110-Year-Old Baroda Citizen Dead

BARODA Jan. 3 (PTI): Ratanben Zaveri, a 110-year-old resident of Baroda City died here on Thursday.

Ratanben who retained her keen sight and all her teeth till the end maintained an excellent physical condition according to one of her relatives.

THEFT FROM STRONG ROOM OF COURT

SATARA, Jan. 3 (HS): It was found today morning that the 'strong room' of the Satara District Court was broken open by some unidentified persons, who decamped with about Rs. 700 from the office of the Deputy Nazir in the District Court.

Policemen Adamant

DO NOT TURN UP TO TAKE PAY

MADRAS, Jan. 3 (PTI): Police constables in Madras City did not turn up at pay offices for the second day today. They are, however, remaining at their posts doing normal duty.

Yesterday was pay day, but a majority of the city's 3,500 constables refused to draw their salary as a protest against the disciplinary action taken against the Secretary of the Madras Constabulary Association, according to an official statement yesterday for "insolent behaviour" towards a Sub-Inspector of Police. The Secretary and Vice-President of the Association both constables, were arrested yesterday evening and detained under the Preventive Detention Act for acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

The State Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today conferred with the Inspector-General of Police, Commissioner of Police and top officials of the Home Department on the situation.

A Government spokesman stated tonight that the situation was much the same today as yesterday.

Though the situation is peaceful and no post has been deserted, city police stations and outposts are being guarded by Malabar special police.

Under instructions from the Chief Minister, the Inspector General of Police Mr. T. G. Sanjeevi, and the Police Commissioner, J. Devashayam, issued a joint appeal today to the city constables not to indulge in acts of indiscipline but restore normal conditions by taking their pay. They assured the constables that their grievances, if any, would be duly considered by government.

Following the appeal, some of the members of the constabulary were tonight reported to be reconsidering the position. No decision has, however been taken by them so far.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MAYOR NOT GRANTED

Madras Corporation Claims City For Tamilnad

MADRAS, Jan. 3 (PTI).

THE Madras City Corporation Council today adopted by 51 to three votes a resolution affirming that the city of Madras is an integral and inseparable part of Tamilnad and opposing the location, even temporarily, of the capital of the proposed Andhra State in Madras city.

Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan, Mayor, presided over today's meeting specially convened to discuss the resolution. The Council rejected an amendment moved by Mr. G. Narasimha Rao seeking the location of the Andhra State capital in Madras city, till such time as the new state established its own capital and recommending the formation of Madras city and the neighbouring bilingual areas into a Chief Commissioner's province, when the linguistic states of Tamilnad, Kerala and Karnataka would be formed.

MOVE FOR INJUNCTION

Earlier in the day, Mr. B. S. Ram Mohan Rao, third additional judge of the City Civil Court, dismissed a petition filed by two rate payers seeking the issue of injunction restraining the mayor of the City Council from proceeding with the meeting to discuss the abovementioned resolution.

The Judge rejected the petitioner's contention that the resolution did not at all come under the administrative purview of the City Council and hence ultra vires of its powers.

PREPARATIONS FOR WANCHOO'S VISIT

Mr. Justice Wanchoo of the Rajasthan High Court is expected to arrive here on January 7 to commence his work relating to the formation of the Andhra State.

The proposed formation of the new state has raised the question whether a separate budget should be prepared for the undisputed Telugu area. The question, it is learnt is being examined by Government. A decision will be taken after consulting Mr. Wanchoo, as he has been specifically asked by the Government of India to go into financial matters relating to the Andhra State.

The budget session of the State Legislature usually commences early in March.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Wanchoo, the State Secretariat has already started compilation of statistical information on finance and other matters arising in connection with the creation of the Andhra State. Mr. S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., Additional Secretary to Government in the Public Department who has been entrusted with the work has assumed charge already.

MARTYR PILLAR FOR SRI RAMULU

VIJAYAWADA, Jan. 3 (UPI): The Vijayawada Municipality adopted a proposal yesterday to construct a 58-feet martyr pillar to perpetrate the memory of Potti Sri Ramulu, who laid his life at the altar of the Andhra State.

Each foot of the 58-feet high pillar will represent one day of Sri Ramulu's fast and the history of his fast will be engraved on the surface of the pillar.

The Municipality also proposes to develop a new Harijan colony to be named after martyr Sri Ramulu, for which the Government have sanctioned Rs. 96,000.

83rd Congress Opens

PROSPECT OF FIGHT OVER FILIBUSTER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The United States eighty-third Congress, controlled by the Republican Party for only the second time in twenty years, opened today with a mass of domestic and foreign issues before it.

The new Congress formally opened with a prayer.

It will determine the course of the nations' policies under the Republican administration of General Dwight Eisenhower who assumes the Presidency on January 20.

The session opened with the prospect of a fight over a move to curb the Senate filibuster—unlimited debate.

But the supporters of the anti-filibuster move, mostly Northern Democrats, virtually conceded defeat yesterday when the Republican leadership refused to support them.

The Republicans thus made a strong bid for aid on some issues from the Southern Democrats, who have repeatedly used the filibuster successfully to block civil rights legislation for Negroes.

In previous sessions of Congress the Southern Democrats have often abandoned their party line to vote with the Republicans, blocking much of President Truman's programme.

Now it appears that the same coalition will operate in the new Congress.

Reds Lose Ten Times U.N. Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Communists have suffered ten times as many casualties as the United States in the Korean war, the Defence Department said last night in a year-end summary.

It put American casualties at 126,845 killed, wounded and missing or captured from the beginning of the war in June 1950 upto December 26, 1952.

This compared with 1,299,961 Communist casualties up to December 1, 1952, the Department said

Latest estimate of total United Nations casualties was made on December 13—364,370 killed wounded, captured or reported missing up to that date. That survey calculated 1,764,940 Communist casualties, including 349,000 killed by plagues, etc.

LABOUR WELFARE EXPERT IN CITY

Mr. John Marsh, Director, Industrial Welfare Society, London, with Mr. F. S. Mulla.

LABOUR WELFARE EXPERT FOR TATAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. John Marsh, Director of the Industrial Welfare Society, London, arrived in Bombay today on a six-week visit to India at the invitation of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Mr. Marsh will be proceeding to Jamshedpur after spending three or four days in Bombay for consultations at Tata headquarters.

The Industrial Welfare Society has been under Mr. Marsh's direction for the past three years. For over thirty years it has been a clearing house for information and doctrine on working conditions, employee services and especially human relations in industry and commerce in Great Britain, the Commonwealth and many overseas countries.

Mr. John Marsh joined the Society as Deputy Director in 1949 and became Director in 1950.

In 1932 he was apprenticed to the Austin Motor Company in Birmingham, and four years later had become supervisor of Apprentices responsible for the training of 800 boys.

In 1946, he became Personnel Establishment Officer to British Overseas Airways Corporation in London, and in the following year was invited to join the Institute of Personal Management in London as Director of Personal Advisory Services.

In addition to studying labour conditions throughout the United Kingdom, Mr. Marsh has visited Germany, Belgium and France to gain first-hand knowledge of personnel practice in these countries.

Since becoming Director of the Industrial Welfare Society, Mr. Marsh has formed an Overseas Department, which organises special activities for visitors from abroad, including courses and conferences on Human Relations, Working Conditions and Personnel Management in Great Britain. The Society also arranges tutorial and study tours for such visitors.

While in Jamshedpur, Mr. Marsh will survey the Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s industrial relations and welfare arrangements and advise the Company.

CHESS CHAMP QUITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LUCERNE, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovak chess champion Cenek Kottanauer announced here today that he had applied for asylum in Switzerland and would not return to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Kottanauer who is 42 has been playing in an international chess tournament here which ends today.

JAL-MANDIR THEFT CASE

Prosecution Submits Charge-Sheet

SATARA, Jan. 3 (H.S.): At the resumed hearing of the 'Jal-Mandir' theft case, today evening, in Satara Magistrates' Court, the prosecution submitted a final charge-sheet against accused Shri S. N. Apte, Shri N. S. Bhave and six others, it is learnt.

It is stated in the charge-sheet that they (accused) were charged with 'house breaking' and 'theft'. It was alleged that property, worth Rs. 57,669, belonging to Shri Chhatrapati Maharaj of Satara, consisting of silver pots and gold idols, was stolen by the accused. It is stated further that silver pots, worth Rs. 1,898, were found on 22nd October, 1952, and the remaining property, consisting mainly of gold idols was not found so far.

The prosecution has also submitted a list of witnesses, today, along with the charge-sheet.

After the submission of the charge-sheet, today, the City Magistrate, Satara, adjourned the further hearing of the case to 7th inst.

Women To Enter Anti-Sales Tax Fight

MAHASABHA LEADER AGAINST TALKS THROUGH CONGRESS

RAJKOT, Jan. 3 (PTI).

A BATCH of eight women will join the anti-Sales Tax procession tomorrow and court arrest by entering the Secretariat area, it was announced this evening by the anti-Sales Tax Parishad.

This is the first time women demonstrators have volunteered to defy the prohibitory order now in force in the Secretariat area.

Supporters of the anti-Sales Tax movement, who took out a mile long procession in Rajkot this morning to "mourn" the death of the persons killed in yesterday's police firing in Bhavnagar held a public meeting in the Karanpura Chowk this evening. About 15,000 persons including about one thousand women attended the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting Mr. Narandas Pau, Hindu Mahasabha leader of Saurashtra, referred to an invitation issued on behalf of the Rajkot City Congress Committee to different merchant associations to attend a special meeting to be attended by the Chief Minister Mr. U. N. Dhebar, and said that no business man or re-

(Continued on page 17)

NEPAL KING CALLS ON PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad had a fairly restful day and continued to maintain slow progress.

Dr. B. C. Roy, visited the President in the morning. Special investigations are beng conducted and will continue for the next three days.

Drs. N. R. Sen Gupta, K. L. Sen and S. Sen attended on the President.

In the afternoon King Tribhuvan of Nepal, accompanied by the Ambassador for Nepal in India, paid call on the President.

Linguistic States Committee

AMRAOTI, Jan. 3 (HS):-A 22-man committee was selected recently by the executive of the All-India Linguistic Conference with a view to carry on the work of the Conference in all the States of the country, it is learnt. It is further learnt that Dr. Lankasundaram, M.P., will preside over this committee, which includes Dr. N. B. Khare, Shri Nirmalchandra Chatterji, Dr. Jaisurya, Shri D. K. Bedekar, Shri Amrit Pandya amongst others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Mutual Security Agency has allotted twenty million dollars in defence support funds to Turkey—the first to Turkey in the current fiscal year ending next June.

Cold Wave Persists

SURAT, Jan. 3 (PTI): The cold wave over Surat continued for the third day today. The temperature has increased today by about 3 degrees, but according to the local observatory this is due to the wind that is blowing.

The sky is cloudy.

SCHUSTER COMMENDS FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Private Enterprise Must Play The Game Or Quit

CALCUTTA January 3 (PTI).

WARNING private enterprise to play the game, Sir George Schuster commended the Five-Year Plan as "the first class example of an attempt to map out a general plan of action, based on a realistic appreciation of the country's requirements and resources." To translate the plan into action he called for special effort and full national response.

Sir George Schuster, former Finance Member of the Indian Government who is now in India to advise on industrial affairs made these points here today on India's Five-Year Plan:—

First: The plan is "a first class example of an attempt to map out a general plan of action, based on a realistic appreciation of a country's requirements and resources."

Second: He saw the plan as aiming at building up Indian agriculture as a preliminary to a much wider economic development, including industrial development.

Third: With regard to the major Government projects, it would be "fatal to all democratic progress, if the public merely sits passively waiting for benefits to be poured out to them by a wise and benevolent government."

Fourth: With regard to agriculture, there could be no substantial economic advance for India, unless the whole standard of production for the agricultural masses was raised.

Fifth: He felt that "private enterprise will be defeated by political forces, unless the representatives of labour see that there can be advantages for them in maintaining the system."

Addressing the bureau of industrial statistics Sir George Schuster said the opinion in Government circles when he left London was that the Indian Five-Year Plan was "by far the most able, thorough and realistic attempt made by any country to work out an integrated plan of action for economic development."

ON WAR FOOTING

He felt the really important question was how to translate the plan into action. For this the normal tempo of ordinary life would not do. "All must gird themselves to a special effort, just as a nation does in war."

The first main division of the plan, the major government projects, should, he wished to emphasise, be kept under the watchful eye of an enlightened public opinion.

The execution of the projects would have to be made a pattern and example of high standards and progressive outlook in all matters which affected the successful operation of productive efficiency. This included what he called "the encouragement of responsible labour organisations."

DANGER OF RED TAPE

Speaking on the second main division of the plan—agricultural development and community projects, he said that if he were a member of the Indian public, he would ask whether a large enough of the total effort was being put into these projects, and whether there was a chance of progress being slowed down by administrative red tape.

Turning to the third main division of the plan, industrial development, he felt that one of the most striking features of the whole plan was that, apart from major projects which were so large as to require the mobilisation of government resources, the development of industry was to be left to private enterprise.

TIPS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

He added "those who believe in private enterprise—as I do—and who are frightened—as I am—of the danger of the whole range of economic activity coming under the centralised direction of government, have got to recognise that the system of private enterprise is on trial for its life.

"This is its last chance. It cannot hope to survive, unless it can convince public opinion that private enterprise can operate and is operating in the public interest,

(Continued on Page 17)

BIG CHANCE FOR YOUTH

Five-Year Plan Is Bulwark Of Democracy

MEERUT, Jan 3 (UPI): Speaking at the Meerut College today, Prof. S. N. Agarwal, General Secretary of the Congress, said that he considered India's Five-Year Plan as "unique in the annals of economic planning, not only in this country but in the world."

Prof. Agarwal, who was speaking on the five-year plan said, "we heard of the five-year plan first in Soviet Russia in 1928 Since then the question has been constantly asked whether economic planning can succeed under democracy also. The planning commission has supplied an effective answer to this question.

We heard of the new deal or the N.R.A. in U.S.A. We also knew about the Beveridge Plan in the U.K.

But all these were peace-meal plans. India has for the first time attempted to produce a comprehensive plan of economic development covering all sectors of national economy.

The first five-year plan, therefore, deserves full appreciation in this gigantic and difficult task of planning under democratic set up."

MORE ADVANCED

It was wrong, added he, to think that the Planning Commission told considerable time in producing the first five-year plan. "We should not forget that the Communist Party in Russia took 11 years after revolution to produce their first plan. Under the Government of India, our country has advanced much more during the last five years than perhaps any other country in the world after the establishment of a new regime. We need not, therefore, be apologetic about our five-year plan. It is undoubtedly the best under the circumstances."

I would, therefore, appeal to all sections of our countrymen to lend their whole-hearted co-operation to the implementation of the five-year plan for the welfare of India.

The youth of India have special responsibility in this regard. Here is a cause for which they can live and even die for. They have to undertake the sacred duty of building up free India on democratic lines. They must not yield to totalitarianism or regimentation of thought. India must evolve as a sound and progressive democracy. Our young men have to take up this important task in all seriousness."

WHITE WOMEN SHOOT DEAD 3 AFRICANS

NAIROBI, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Two European women in the Nyeri district of Kenya last night shot dead three Africans and wounded another African who entered their room armed with 'pangas' (long knives) and short swords.

The women believed to be of Austrian origin, share a lonely farm in the Nweiga areas of Nyeri.

MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF INQUIRY

Committee Tours Rayalaseema

MADRAS, Jan. 3 (PTI): The Committee appointed by the Government of India to study scarcity conditions in Madras State and suggest relief measures, returned here today after a two-day tour of the worst-affected areas of Rayalaseema.

Gruel centres and famine relief works were inspected by the Committee at Penukonda, Kadiri, Rayachoti and other places in Rayalaseema.

At the State capital today, the Committee met the Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Departmental officials and discussed the famine situation in the State and also the projects which could afford relief in two to three years. Plans prepared by the Madras Government will be examined by Mr. K. L. Rao, Director of Designs and Central Works, who is a member of the Committee.

Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya, Financial Commissioner of Railways, who is the Chairman of the Committee will return to Delhi tomorrow with other members.

RED DEPUTY SMACKS A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Incident In Italian Chamber

ROME, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A Communist Deputy smacked a Rightwing Social Democrat Deputy in the Italian Chamber last night during a heated debate on the Government's Electoral Bill, which the Communist Socialist Opposition is fighting bitterly.

Communist Deputy Pietro Amendola leaped from his chair and smacked Ivan Matteo Lombardo, former member of the New Communist Allied Italian Socialist Party during a furious verbal exchange between the Left and Rightwing benches.

Signor Amendola was censured by the Speaker and suspended for two sittings.

Briton Stabbed To Death

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter):—A Briton, Mr. John Strachan Thomson was stabbed to death in Ismailia Canal Zone yesterday a British Military spokesman here announced today. He denied Egyptian press reports of Mau Mau activity in the Canal Zone.

WOMAN AS RICKSHAWALA!

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 3 (UPI): A twenty-year-old girl attired in male robes has been plying a Rickshaw in Secunderabad. The discovery was made by the city police a few days ago, it is learnt.

Police detained the rickshaw to elicit some information and when the head-dress of the rickshawala was snatched, it was noticed that the rickshaw driver was not a "he" but "she", about 20 years of age.

She told the police that poverty drove her to take to this hard work. The people who sat in the rickshaw never suspected her. She told the police.

ARMY RALLY AND EXHIBITION AT POONA

Rani Rajendrasinhji, wife of Lt-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji and Lt-Gen. Rajendrasinhji examining some of the exhibits in the Bombay Engineer Group Stall at the Poona Sub-Area exhibition which was opened on Friday. The exhibition will be open for a week.

RIVER PROJECTS TO FIGHT FAMINE

Commission's Proposals For Karnatak & Maharashtra

TO fight the famine conditions in Maharashtra and Karnatak we shall recommend to the Government of India, river projects and schemes for the construction of big 'bandaras' (dams) which will cost not more than ten crores of rupees, said Mr. S. V. Ramamurthy, Chairman of the Central Famine Enquiry Commission, in the course of a talk with the reporters today on the conclusion of a two-hour meeting with the members of the Bombay Cabinet and officers of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Ramamurthy said that he discussed details of the study tour they had made of the famine areas and also the measures they proposed to recommend to the Central Government for the solution of the problems on a long-range basis and also schemes which could be taken up immediately.

He told reporters the Commission visited Nasik, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts. The conditions in these areas were the same as in Rayalaseema, because of similar soil and climatic conditions. This year the conditions were as bad as they could be.

WORST-AFFECTED AREAS

The worst-affected areas were Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar and the Eastern parts of other districts.

The Commission had examined the possibilities of river schemes, which could be taken up in the near future and schemes for the construction of large dams.

The Commission felt that there should be a large-scale extension of construction of wells, especially in the Bijapur district. The people in these areas were confident that contour-bunding had done immense good and that it should be extended to other areas. Cultivators themselves could put up bunds with unskilled labour and technical aid could be obtained from government sources.

The Commission visited the dry farm at Sholapur and was of the view that the extension of the methods developed in the farm should be extended to other areas and would do a lot of good.

ANOTHER AID

The members of the Commission further examined the irrigation schemes. They felt that hydro-electricity, if available, would render these schemes more economical than the schemes run by oil engines.

Mr. Ramamurthy said that what struck them most was the practice among the Bombay ryots to take water whenever they wanted it and pay only when it was used. This he said was not conductive to the construction of large irrigation schemes on which vast sums of money had to be spent. He further added that the Commission was of the view that the practice obtaining in Madras and Mysore where the cultivators were put on a permanent list of land owners to whom water had to be supplied at a reasonable charges was worthy of consideration by the Bombay Government.

There was considerable demand for hydro-electric power in areas like Bijapur for the use of pumps for irrigation. It would be beneficial if more power was obtainable from Mysore or if that was not possible power could be made available on the completion of the Koyna schemes and later from the Khalninadhi scheme.

Answering a question Mr. Ramamurthy said that the Commission would be submitting its report to the Central Government in two or three days time. The Commission would also be visiting certain drought areas in Gujarat from January 19.

Prior to leaving Bombay the Commission would meet the Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai and apprise him of the conditions obtaining in the affected areas in Maharashtra and Karnatak.

FREIGHT WAR IN SHIPPING

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Four major shipping lines have broken away from the North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference and will fix their own rates, the Netherlands News Agency A. N. P. reported today.

Shippers have been predicting a "freight war" and a drop of 20 per cent or more in charges if the break away occurred.

The four lines reported to have quiet the price agreement are the Holland-America, American Black Diamond, Compagnie Maritime Belge, and the Norwegian Cosmopolitan. They will consult with one another but fix their rates independently, the report said.

Import cuts and revived Japanese, German, and Italian competition have recently brought down shipping rates in many parts of the world.

AL HAMIL FANCIED IN EVE CHAMPION CUP

Fine Chances For Chandralekha And Solicitude

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRAINER Aziz Mahmoud holds a strong hand in tomorrow's starred attraction, the Eve Champion Cup with Al Hamil and Modesty II.

Al Hamil who was for long considered a sprinter showed staying power when placing third behind Implacable and Roadborne only on last Sunday and as the stable jockey, Chavan has preferred to ride him, he appears to be the choice of the connections. Modesty II also is no mean customer. She has, in the past scored over distances and will be right there in case her stable companion is in distress. The youngest contestant in the race, Rita's Pet who is going stronger by every outing is likely to make a strong bid.

Chandralekha and Solicitude possess excellent chances in their respective events.

SELECTIONS

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

*

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE—5 Furlongs.

Rommel (P. Khade) 8-12, Stealer (Harbutt) 8-12, Tajmahal (G. Chavan) 8-12, Rising Day (Evans) 8-12, Panther's Choice (—) 8-12, Noor (I. Khan) 8-9, Play Safe (Damodar) 8-12, Commoner (S. Chavan) 8-12, Roda Bay (Purtusingh) 8-9, Pratibha (—) 8-9, Iqbal al Nasser (Kheemsingh) 8-9, Bishanpur (P. Mistry (8-9), Rangeeli (Packham) 8-9.

Rising Day — Win
Rommel — Next Best

*

THE ITARSI PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Winning Spirit (SK. Lal) 9-4, Delhi Durbar (Hanumansingh) 9-3, Mehbooba (—) 9-1, Pure Gold (Majeed) 9-1, Gorgia (—) 8-13, Mirella (Raut) 8-13, Live Wire (Duffy) 8-12, Greyhound (Antoo) 8-6, Gaya (Eldin) 8-6, Ghazni Day (Damodar) 8-5, Funny Face (—) 8-5, Paper Money (I. Khan) 8-3, Black Pearl (Kheemsingh) 8-2, Sheesh Mahal (—) 7-4, Estrellita (Raut) 7-4.

Sheesh Mahal — Win
if ab. Gaya
Delhi Durbar — Next Best

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THE ITARSI PLATE—(Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Malabar Star (Khade) 9-0, Ranji Trophy (Jagdesh) 8-12, Firelight (—) 8-11, Dasturi (Kheemsingh) 8-11, Brindia (Purtusingh) 8-11, Matador (Antoo) 8-10, Parker Prince (Pierce) 8-8, Tinker Bell (—) 8-8, Dil-Lagi (Magan) 8-4, Farman (—) 8-4, Gay Kiss (Kasbekar) 8-4, Atinette (S. Chavan) 8-3, Sandesa (Purshottam) 8-2, Don't Boast (Damodar) 7-13, Blue Lotus (D'Monte) 7-10.

Atinette — Win
Sandesa — Next Best
if ab. Malabar Star

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THE BEBAR PLATE—(About) 1-1/2 Miles

Virvikram (Harbutt) 9-2, Regal Domain (Evans) 8-13, Bay of Treasure (—) 8-13, Chocolate Baby (Amir Ahmed) 8-11, Wet Bob (Damodar) 8-11, Pick Money (Packham) 8-5, Incitatus (Gilmore) 8-5, Oases (Sibbritt) 8-2, Carpala (—) 8-1, Narses (Antoo) 7-9, Gipsy Bill (Whiteside) 7-8.

Incitatus — Win
Regal Domain — Next Best
if ab. Chocolate Baby

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THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—1-1/4 Miles.

Gold Street (Duffy) 9-7, Al Hamil (S. Chavan) 9-4, Modesty II (Whiteside) 8-8, National Flag (Cracknell) 9-1, Independence (P. Khade) 9-1, Aawaz (Packham) 9-1, Sangram (Evans) 9-1, Aman (A. Ahmed) 8-11, Hirohito (Damodar) 8-11, Haseen (Harbutt) 8-8, Chilkhat (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Rita's Pet (Purtusingh) 7-8.

Al Hamil — Win
Rita's Pet — Next Best

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THE BILKHA PLATE—1 Mile

Bright Faith (Duffy) 9-0, Rumbita (—)8-12, Starshell (Gilmore) 8-12, Fulhurst (—) 8-7, Awaara (Damodar) 8-7, Gagan Doot (Cracknell) 8-7, Radiator (Magan) 8-3, Well Away (Whiteside) 8-2, Maduri (Guman) 8-1, Loyal Prince (Evans) 8-0, Chandralekha (S. Chavan) 7-12, Cocktop (Raut) 7-11, Masquerade (Ganpat) 7-11, Thunderer (Purtusingh) 7-10, Truman (Ghaus Khan) 7-8.

Chandralekha — Win
Thunderer — Next Best

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THE WAVELL PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Dil-Ki-Bat (Harbutt) 9-4, Solicitude (Evans) 9-3, Windermere Park (Gilmore) 8-13, Assault (—) 8-7, Chhota Sahib (—) 8-7, Sandy Slipper (Cracknell) 8-6, Zam Zam (Kheemsingh) 8-5, Nuremberg (Purtusingh) 8-5, Viveca (Duffy) 8-5, Kent Lass (—) 8-1, Swan Walk (—) 7-7, Fair Helen (Jagdesh) 7-7, Trucsabelle (Raut) 7-0.

Solicitude — Win
Nuremberg — Next Best

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THE SARGODHA PLATE—(Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Down South (Fakir Md.) 9-2, Galloping Lad (Pierce) 9-0, Hilaluzzaman (—) 8-13, Shere Khan (Medhe) 8-10, Miss Joy (P. Khade) 8-8, Girl Guide (S. Chavan) 8-8, Happy Lad (Purtusingh) 8-7, Rosy Cheeks (—) 8-5, Navely (Kasbekar) 8-4, Ashraf Kamal (Kheemsingh) 8-4, Sudershan Chakra (Ganpat) 8-4, Jamshedi Navroz (Damodar) 8-1, Jester King (D'Monte) 8-0, Popo (—) 7-13, Gay Lordling (Jagdesh) 7-12, Amarnath (G. Chavan) 7-12.

Ashraf Kamal — Win
Navely — Next Best

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THE SARGODHA PLATE—(Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Flemington (—) 9-2, Mah Khurshid (Purtusingh) 9-1, Murasaki (Eldin) 9-1, Gay Pilot (Dhanavade) 9-0, Precious Necklace (P. Khade) 8-11, Double Bell (Kheemsingh) 8-8, Badshahi Tir (S. Chavan) 8-7, Chandni Raat (Magan) 8-7, Flash (—) 8-5, Little Star (Evans) 8-4, Diamond Cave (Packham) 8-4, Rani Padmini (Kasbekar) 7-11, Ali Janab (Damodar) 8-2, Tabriz (Gilmore) 7-13, Indy (—) 7-13, Yuvaraj (Kadar) 7-10.

Mah Khurshid — Win
if ab. Chandni Raat
Murasaki — Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE
Rising Day
Solicitude
Chandralekha

*

FLUKES
Paper Money
Galloping Lad

WASHINGTON: The Mutual Security Agency announced on Friday it has allotted 20,000,000 dollars to Turkey—the first such aid given to that country in the present fiscal year which began on July 1.

UNBEATEN CENTURY BY MAHADEV

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A splendid and chanceless unbeaten century by S. Mahadev and 180-run partnership between him and Dandekar for the third wicket in 150 minutes, enabled B.E.S.T. end the day with 310 for 3 against Bombay Schools Eleven in the third round of Police Invitation Cricket Tournament at the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday. The match will be resumed on Sunday. K. C. Abdulla was the other batsman to help to swell the score with his valuable and timely knock of 80 runs inclusive of 13 fours.

Aided by 16 fours, Mahadev played a patient and steady game. His pulls and drives all round the wicket were pleasant to watch. His score in a stay of as many minutes was aided by 16 hits to the fence. At the stump-drawing time, Mahadev 115 and Dandekar 60 carried their bat.

JOLLY CRICKETERS

In the other match at the Kennedy Sea Face, despite Trilokekar's 4 for 38 and Om Prakash's 2 for 26, Jolly Cricketers finished the day with 182 for 7. M. M. Dalvi was the top-scorer with 69 runs Dalvi and Kapadia (53) were concerned in a century partnership which added 104 runs for the second wicket, after losing the first at 4 runs. The match will be continued on Sunday.

TOKYO: Prince Chichibu, brother of Emperor Hirohito, was reported seriously ill from tuberculosis on Friday at his home in Kugenuma, 40 miles from Tokyo.

B.H.U. Beats Saugor

BARIA TROPHY CRICKET

PATNA, January 3 (PTI).

IN THE Inter-University Cricket Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy Banaras Hindu University defeated the Saugor University by 81 runs on the last day of their three-day match, which concluded here today.

Banaras Hindu University who had made 258 in their first knock were all out this morning for 164 in their second innings adding only seven runs to their overnight total of 157 for 8 wickets.

Saugor University were all out for 221 runs in their second innings having scored 120 in their first innings. Banaras bowler Kitchlew took four wickets for 86 runs and Amrit Singh bagged three wickets for 61. Only S. K. Naidu faced the bowling with confidence and he scored a valuable 72.

Score Board

Banaras Hindu University: 258 and 164.

Saugor University: (first innings) 120.

Saugor University (second innings) 221.

S K Naidu c Srinivash b Kitchlew 72; V L Paranjpe lbw Kitchlew 18; S D Sarwate c Sunawala b Kitchlew 0; M N Chatterjee b Kitchlew 28; Krishna Kumar c Kitchlew b A Singh 29; Khandorkar b A Singh 0; Mudaliar c Kitchlew b A Singh 2; Chandorkar b Sunawalla 33; Jadhav b Ramani 3; Wadwa c Balasundaram b Sunawalla 28; S C Verma not out 1. Extras (leg bye 1, byes 6) 7. Total 221.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/73, 2/73, 3/102, 4/150, 5/150, 6/152, 7/155, 8/214, 9/219, 10/221.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Amrit Singh 15-3-61-3; R K Kitchlew 25-9-86-4; T K Das 5-0-17-0; P D Sunawalla 16.3-4-49-2; K V Ramani 1-0-1-1.

LONDON: Mr. B. G. Kher, India's High Commissioner in London, on Friday held a reception in honour of Mr. A. D. Mani, President of the Indian Newspapers Editors Conference who is on his way home after attending the New York session of the UN General Assembly.

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

RISING DAY, THUNDERER MOVE ATTRACTIVELY

By Our Track Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE following are the pick of the spurts from Mahaluxmi:

OUTER TAN

CHILKHAT (Kheem) cut three furlongs in 36 secs.

MAH KHURSHID (Purtu) moved in hand and clocked three furlongs in 37 secs.

STARSHELL (Gilmore) was attended by INCITATUS (Gangaram) over three furlongs and returned 37 secs.

NUREMBERG (Purtu) went an easy three-furlong spurt in 38 secs.

SOLICITUDE (Evans) showed out from KENT LASS (Jagdesh) when concerned in a dash over three furlongs. She returned 35½ secs.

CHANDRALEKHA (Chavan) was not fully extended when negotiating three furlongs in 37 secs. Likely winner.

RISING DAY (Evans) disposed of DESERT LIGHT (Harbutt) and RANJI TROPHY (Jagdesh) and covered the last two in 24 secs. The first-named appears a safe bet.

NAVELY (Kasbekar) held DIAMOND CAVE (Dinkar) and JESTER KING (Packham) when covering three furlongs in 36-1/5 secs. Navely is in pink form at the moment.

PAPER MONEY (I. Khan) covered three furlongs in 37 secs.

AMAN (Amir) went easy over three furlongs and recorded 37 secs.

BLACK PEARL (I. Khan) went better than BISHANPUR (Kheem) over three furlongs and clocked 37-1/5 secs.

ASHRAF KAMAL (Kheem) IRISH RIGHT (RB) and WINNING SPIRIT (RB) were placed in the order mentioned at the end of an unextended three-furlong spurt. Timing 39 secs.

CHANDNI RAAT (Magan) went a rousing three-furlong spurt in 35½ secs. She can upset.

MURASAKI (Eldin) disposed of MOGUL KING (Guman) when recording an excellent three-furlong spurt in 36-1/5 secs. The first-named is back to form.

DIL-KI-BAT (Harbutt) and THUNDERER (Purtu) were placed in close order when covering three furlongs in 35 secs. Thunderer is sure to harass the best on Sunday.

MATADOR (Antoo) beat MARCONI (Khade) when covering three furlongs in 36½ secs.

OASES (Sibbritt) was a shade better than PARA DAY (Magan) when travelling over three furlongs. He recorded 36½ secs.

ROSY CHEEKS (Cracknell) moved in hand and clocked three furlongs in 37 secs.

AWAARA (Damodar) had the easy measure of STEVE (Purshottam) when negotiating three furlongs in 36 secs.

AAWAZ (Packham) outstrode GANG BHUP (Kasbekar) RANI PADMINI (D'Monte) when tried over three furlongs. He clocked 36 secs.

GALLOPING LAD (Pierce) and SANDESA (Purshottam) were about level when sent over three furlongs. Timing 37 secs.

Organise Sports In Planned Manner

Bombay Chief Minister's View

GODHRA, Saturday.

Physical culture and sports were highly essential for the building up of the country's youth and these activities should be carried on in a planned and conscious manner, development of moral character being its driving force, stated the Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri Morarji R. Desai, while inaugurating the All-Gujarat Olympic Sports Festival, at Godhra, in Panchmahals District, this morning. Without the development of moral character, the Chief Minister said, progress in community life was impossible.

About a thousand contestants, both men and women, from all parts of Gujarat and Saurashtra, are participating in the sports.

Shri Desai congratulated the Panchmahals Vyayam Pracharak Mandal on its organising the festival.

Shri Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary of the Panchmahals Vyayam Pracharak Mandal, welcomed the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister unveiled a portrait of the late Shri Wamanrao Mukadam, former Chief Whip of the Congress Legislature Party, at the District Home Guards Office.

LANDY SLOWS DOWN?

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Australia's Olympic runner John Landy today ran another brilliant mile when returning a time of four minutes 2.8 seconds on the cinder track at Olympic Park here.

This is only 1.4 seconds outside Gundar Haag's world record of four minutes 1.4 seconds and was seven tenths of a second slower than Landy's own effort which stirred world athletics officials last month.

Landy was hampered today by wind, a hard track and a head cold.

Commenting on the run the Sporting Globe said "On today's performance the four minutes mile, long a myth is approaching reality—and quickly."

During the last twelve months Landy has taken Australian records for one, two and three miles and for 1500 metres.

All-India Olympic Meets

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 3 (PTI):—The State Government has permitted the Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association to allocate a sum of Rs. 21,000 out of the annual grant of Rs. 70,000 given to the Association, towards expenditure in connection with the All-India Olympic Meet to be held here early next month.

The total expenditure for holding the meet is estimated at Rs. 65,000.

Tommy Lawton

LONDON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Tommy Lawton, for many seasons England's regular Centre Forward, is to be team manager of English Second Division Club, Brentford, for whom he will continue to play, it was announced today.

Mr. F. A. Davis of the Club, said Lawton would be concerned "purely with team matters."

Lawton, who played 24 times for England, joined Brentford from Notts county last March for a fee of about 12,000 pounds sterling.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyds Reclamation:

4 p.m. Lusitanians 'B' vs General Motors.

5-10 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs Tata S. C.

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET

POONA BEAT NAGPUR

Annamalai Go Down To Madras

BANGALORE, Jan. 3 (PTI).

Madras defeated Annamalai by seven wickets and Poona beat Nagpur by an innings and 205 runs in the Inter-University Cricket Tournament for Rohinton Baria Trophy here today the second day.

In the other match at close of play, Mysore were in a satisfactory, position against Osmania University, having a lead of 17 runs on the first innings and were 37 for no loss in their second innings.

The match ends tomorrow.

Madras will now meet Gujerat and Poona will play with Andhra.

The outstanding feature of the day s play was an excellent innings by the Indian test player, H. T. Dani who hit up 133 for Poona and another innings of 70 by Jatar, thus enabling Poona to pile up a formidable total of 454 in their first innings. Bhave who took six wickets for 38 runs in the first innings proved again the most successful bowler and was mainly responsible for routing Nagpur in the second innings. He took 8 wickets for 54 runs, returning a match analysis of 14 wickets for 92 runs.

Annamalai University who needed 80 runs to avoid an innings defeat at close of play yesterday, put on board 182 in their second innings. Madras scored the required runs for the loss of only three wickets.

Muthukumar played a patient innings of 56 for the Annamalai University. Kripal Singh of Madras gave a creditable performance taking 4 wickets for 43 runs.

T. D. Krishna and Parthasarathy bowled well for Mysore. Parthasarathy took 5 wickets for 42 runs Krishna's 4 wickets cost him 67 runs

Rehman was the top scorer for Osmania with 47. Rabbani batted confidently for his 32.

Score Board

NAGPUR vs. POONA
NAGPUR 1st Innings 107
POONA FIRST INNINGS

R K Modgil st. Kelkar b Vaidya 91, B J Pandit b Paranjpe 13, A B Bhajekar c Kelkar b Malak 19, H T Dani c substitute b Vaidya 133, R G Nadkarni c Patel b Gokhale 35, V S Bahutale c Kothari b Malak 8, R G Bhadbhade run out 20, R C Bhave lbw b Pradhan 23, C N Jatar c Kelkar b Vaidya 70, J R Nawgaonkar b Kelkar 16, V Y Armite (not out) 10. Extras 16. Total 454.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/21, 2/143, 3/148, 4/210, 5/226, 6/271, 7/316, 8/425, 9/431.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Paranjape 28-4-105-4, Gokhale 19-2-76-1, Vaidya 25-0-137-3, M G Kelkar 12-1-49-1, Malak 12-2-36-2, Deoras 9-1-21-0, Pradhan 3-0-14-1.

NAGPUR SECOND INNINGS

B U Kothari c and b Bhave 40, J R Malak c Jatar b Amrite 4, A K Kelkar c Nadkarni b Bhave 5, P K Patel c Bhadbhade b Bhave 4, D Y Pradhan c sub. b Bhave 2, M V Vaidya c sub. b Bhave 22, S D Paranjape not out 22, N G Kar c Nadkarni b Bhave 4, O D Deoras st. Nawgaonkar b Bhadbhade 3, S S Pendharkar c Amrite b Bhave 26, W G Goale lbw Bhave 4. Extras 6. Total 142.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/8, 2/43, 3/48, 4/52, 5/63, 6/87, 7/88, 8/105, 9/138.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jatar 5-2-10-0, Amrite 6-0-20-1, Bhadbhade 6-2-20-1, Bhave 17-3-54-8, Nadkarni 12-1-32-0.

COLLECTIVE FINE CANCELLED

HYDERABAD, Jan. 3 (PTI): The collective fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on the inhabitants of Madulapalli village of Vicarabad taluka has been cancelled, according to a Gazettee notification today.

In The Place Of Sedgman

ADELAIDE, Jan. 3 (UPA). Mervyn Rose and juniors Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad head the list of new seedings for the Australia tennis singles championships following the withdrawal of Sedgman and McGregor.

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association, realizing the need for young players to gain overseas experience, intends sending the trio and other juniors on a tour this year.

Sedgman Ranked Top Player

PARIS, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman, who is to play as a professional, has been placed at the top of the 1952 lawn tennis classification of Mr. Pierre Gilou, President of the French Lawn Tennis Federation.

No British player is named among the first twenty but Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) is given second place and Eric soutu and Eric Sturgess (Africa) seventh.

First Europeans are: Fausto Gardini (Italy) 16. Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) 19th and Philippe Washer (Belgium) 20th.

Mr. Gillou made his choice in conjunction, for the first time, with Mr. Jacques Kauffman who, until 1951, organised the French championships.

The first ten are: Frank Sedgman (Australia) one, Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) two, Ken McGregor (Australia) three, Vic Seixas (United States) four, Mervyn Rose (Australia) five, Gardner Mulloy (United States) six, Eric Sturgess (South Africa) seven, Art Larsen (United States) eight, Herb Falm (United States) nine, Dick Savitt (United States) ten.

Tony Trabert (United States) ranked fifth last year is unclassified because of insufficient performances. He is now serving in the navy.

Sedgman Flies To U.S.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor left here today by air for the United States to start their professional lawn tennis careers under Jack Kramer.

The players are due to make their professional debut in Los Angeles on Tuesday with Kramer and Pancho Segura of Ecuador.

Sedgman tipped Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt as the next "amateur champion" of the world. "He is the world's best stroke player, but his temperament lets him down occasionally", he said.

INDIAN CRICKETERS HALE AND HEARTY

ABOARD THE GOLFITO, Jan. 3 (PTI): All the Indian Cricketers appeared to be physically fit today. The liner is now within three hundred miles of Barbados where they disembark tomorrowfor a few hours before proceeding to Port of Spain.

With the temperature around eighty degrees today the cricketers have passed through the cycle of all four seasons in twelve days since leaving India.

The ships' Captain S. A. Sapsworth entertained the cricketers to a cocktail party last evening.

The manager of the team Mr. Ramaswami gave a party to the captain and ships' officers before lunch today.

'VARSITY CRICKET

Delhi Scores 381 In 1st Innings Against Gauhati

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (PTI):— Winning the toss Delhi University went into bat and at close of play had scored 381 in their first innings in their first round North Zone match against Gauhati University which commenced here today.

A solid opening stand of 79 runs by Malloo Mal and Surender paved the way for Delhi's good total. The opening pair played cautious cricket at the start but soon the total mounted by leaps and bounds. The opening partnership was broken by N. Chowdhury who had Malloo Mal caught by Oswami for 41.

Delhi's third wicket fell at 137, R. Datta clean bowling C. B. Mathur for 18. Then Y. M. Chowdhury and C. Singh were concerned in a whirlwind partnership. Both flogged the bowling and put on 89 runs, before they were separated.

Prakash Bhandari played a breezy innings and collected runs at over a run a minute. During a stay of 87 minutes he hit up an aggressive 98, which included 18 fours and one six. When two short of his hundred he played forward to a straight ball from Barua, missed it and had his middle stump uprooted. A slow painstaking innings of 21 by S. N. Kukreja helped Prakash to add 104 runs for the sixth wicket.

R. Datta keeping a good length bowled well and returned the splendid bowling analysis of six wickets for 82 runs. The other bowler to have some success was N. Chowdhury, who took two wickets for 49 runs.

Score Board

DELHI (First innings)

Malloo Mal c R Oswami b N Chowdhury 41, Surender c D Bardoloi b R Datta 53, C B Mathur b R Datta 18, Y M Chowdhury c Talukdar b R Datta 41, C Singh c Oswami b N Chowdhury 55, S N Kukreja run out 21, Prakash Bhandari b Barua 98. A S Rana c Talukdar b R Datta 8, Mehra (not out) 4, R Bhuthan lbw R Datta 0, J Sebarwal st Talukdar b R Datta 1. Extras 41. Total (all out) 381.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-79, 2-130, 3-137, 4-226, 5-237, 6-341, 7-362, 8-376, 9-377, 10-381.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R Datta 28.5-6-82-6, N Chowdhury 14-3-49-2, Barua 20-3-68-1, S Ogoi 6-0-28-0, A Das 2-0-22-0, D Barua 1-0-12-0, R Oswami 1-0-18-0, D Chowdhury 14-0-61-0.

S. AFRICA FACES BIG DEFICIT

SYDNEY, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): When stumps were drawn at the close of the third day's play in the New South Wales versus South Africa match here today, South Africa were 50 for zero in their second innings after being 220 runs behind on the first. Earlier New South Wales had declared at 416 for seven in reply to South Africa's 196.

SAME HORSE WINS BOTH DOUBLES

WELLINGTON, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Both legs of the totalisator daily double at Kuros racecourse today were won by the same horse. It was the third time this had happened in New Zealand in recent weeks.

Cloudy View won both double races against comparatively small fields. He was well fancied, and the double paid only five pounds five shillings for a one pound stake.

Indus Basin Working Party

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (PTI):— The Indus Basin Working Party, which was touring the various river sites and works in India went to Pakistan yesterday to undertake similar studies of works there. The Party consists of engineers from India, Pakistan and International Bank for Reconstruction and development.

GAUHATI: The Government of Assam have put into operation a sixteen lakh rupees project for reclamation of twelve thousand acres of forest land in Nowgoing district for increased food production and making the state self sufficient as far as possible. It is known as the Kaka Reclamation project.

XAVIER'S BEAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Senior Division Hockey Match

St. Xavier's College 'A'... 2 Western Railway 'A' 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE wiped out the ignominy of their 7-0 defeat at the hands of Tata's with a well merited odd goal in three victory over Western Railway in the Senior Division of the Bombay Hockey League at the Lloyds Reclamation this evening.

Western Railway who began the League in a promising fashion with a victory over the reigning champions, Central Railway, have fallen off considerably and played like a lot of novices. The forwards had no understanding and this enabled their opponents to break up their moves before they assumed dangerous proportions. The intermediate line seemed unable to deal with the wiles of the College attack, and the deep defence seemed a trifle too slow for the speedy College forwards.

The Collegians, nearly at their full strength, displayed better team work, both in the defence and the attack. The forwards showing perfect understanding ran the Railway defenders off their feet; and had they utilised their scoring chances, they would have run out winners by a more comfortable margin.

Oscar Braganza, promoted from the intermediate line to the attack, showed commendable adaptability and filled the left flank with distinction; he sent across some good centres which deserved a better fate than that received at the hands of the inner trio. Off the forwards, Cecil D'Costa and John Charles who both scored a goal each, who were a cut above the other forwards: both their goals accrued from solo efforts.

The Xavierian defence did not give the College fourth string custodian Hyams many anxious moments, and on the occasions they were beaten, Hyams dealt with all that came his way.

The College opened its account in the tenth minute when Cecil D'Costa, picking up a pass from left outer Braganza, dribbled past Agre, sold the dummy to Jadhav, before beating Mendes from close in with a neat placement (1-0).

The Railway nearly equalised off a goal mouth scrimmage almost immediately; and a little before the interval John Charles advancing alone into the circle, sent in a non-too-hard shot that Mendes saved easily.

The interval seemed to revitalise the Railwaymen, for they secured the equaliser when the second half was only four minutes old; but joy, among the Railway supporters, gave way to disappointment, when barely two minutes later, John Charles crowned a solo run with a sizzling shot that flashed into the goal, giving custodian Mendes little chance to spot it, much less save it (2-1).

The Railway fought back in an effort to save the game, but the College defence was like a door bolted on evil marauders and whenever the Railway forwards did find a chink in their armour, Hyams provided an answer to their efforts.

The teams were:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE 'A': D. Hyams; O. Ferreira and G. D'Souza; T. Fernandes, J. Gonsalves and C. Pereira; R. Donald, N. D'Mello, J. Charles, C. D'Costa and O. Braganza.

WESTERN RAILWAY 'A': Mendes; Jadhav and Ismail Khan; Agre, Rosario and D'Cunha; Prakash, Kishen, Joginder, Siddique and Champaklal.

Baroda Cricketers For Bangalore

BARODA, Jan. 3 (PTI): The following players representing the M. S. University of Baroda in Inter-University Tournament will leave Baroda tonight for Bangalore by train. Mr. M. M. Upadhya will accompany the team as a manager.

J M Ghorpade (Captain), J H Vink, C D Patel, R D Patel, A R Tambe, J C Patel, M H Mehta, S V Dalvi, R V Dave, S R Jadhav, D M Bagwe, K P Permar, T J Limaye, S S Padgaoker, Contractor B R and Zaveri I K.

BENGAL'S P. B. DUTTA SCORES 62

Ranji Trophy Cricket

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (UPI): In the four-day East Zone match of the National Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy between Bengal and Bihar which began here today at the Eden Gardens, Bengal had scored 276 runs for the loss of six wickets in the first innings at the close of first day's play.

Taylor and Banerjee were at the wicket batting with 39 runs and 1 run respectively.

Bengal winning the toss decided to bat first.

P. B. Dutta, one of the two Bengal's opening batsmen who scored 62, had an accident when the second delivery of Om Prakash's third over knocked him on the knee and he had to be carried away from the field. He was then only nine and Bengal total had reached 18. Dutta came in again later when the score was 66 for one wicket

Dutta was caught in deep leg by Lewis off Patel after contributing a good 62 in 158 minutes. He had six hits to the boundary to his credit.

Another top scrorer was Benu Das Gupta who was at the wicket for 130 minutes and contributed 57 runs for his side.

Score Board

BENGAL (First Innings)

Shivaji Bose lbw, b Bose 35; P. B. Dutta c Lewis b Patel 62; Benu Das Gupta b Om Prakash 57; N. Chatterjee b Patel 23; Taylor (batting) 39; P. Sen, B. S. Banerjee 41; S. K. Girdhari c Patel b Bose 3; S. Banerjee (batting) 1. Extras 15.

Total (for 6 wkts. 276.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 66, 2 for 134, 3 for 172, 4 for 192, 5 for 262 and 6 for 271.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. Banerjee 29|3|75|1; Om Prakash 15|5|33|1; Sudhir Das 10|1|41|0; Bimal Bose 19|1|62|2; Chatterjee 7|0|24|0; S. Patel 5|0|20|2.

INTER-'VARSITY TENNIS DATES

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3 (PTI): The North Zone Inter-Varsity tennis tournament is to begin here from January 16.

Nine Universities — Banaras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow, Punjab, Rajputana, Aligarh, Allahabad and Delhi—are to participate in this year's tournament.

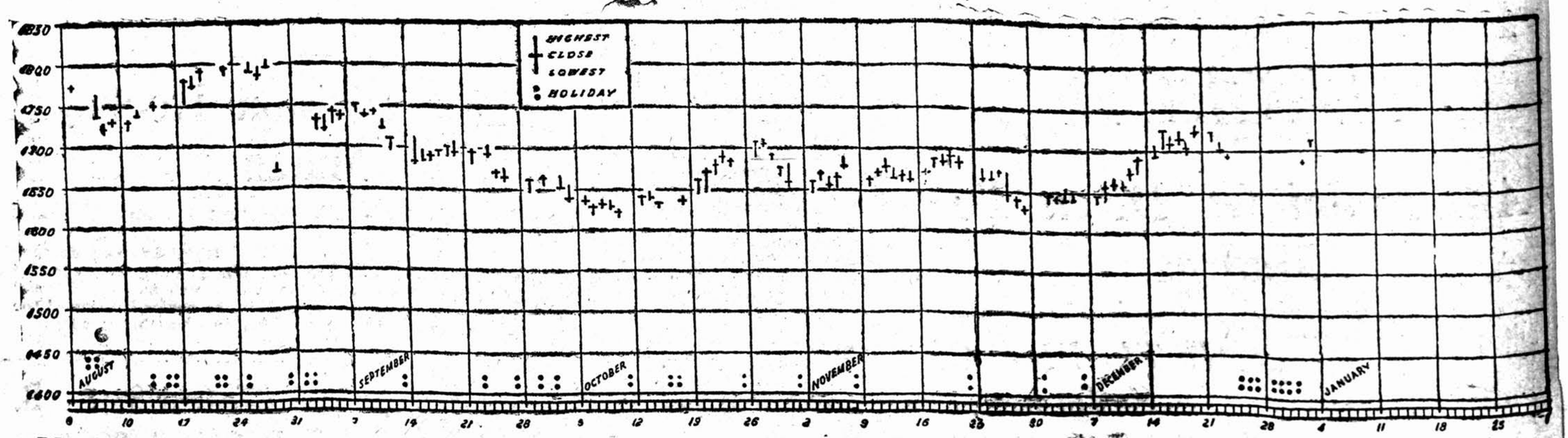
According to the draw of ties Allahabad, Delhi, Aligarh Rajputana and Punjab are playing in the lower half, while Lucknow, Banaras, Patna and Calcutta will be playing in the upper half.

The North Zone final will be played here on January 22 and the inter-zone final between the winner of North Zone and the winner of South Zone, Madras, will be decided here on January 25 and 26.

Primary Teacher Passes S.S.C.

PHALTAN, Jan. 3 (HS): Shri Krishnarao Bapurao Deshpande, a primary teacher, from Visapur in Khatav Taluka, recently passed the SSC Examination by securing 66 per cent marks, it is learnt. Shri Deshpande stood first in the North Satara District.

TATA STEEL DEFD
Price Movements



INCREASED BUYING HARDENS TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Show Moderate Gains

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady today with increased activity and moderate buying support. Yesterday the market was under the influence of settlement of Teji Mandi in the Mahajan Markets. The buying was of a general nature and Steel Shares were in good demand.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1702|8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1690|- and advanced at Rs. 1710|- Ordinary Shares also improved at Rs. 309|- Indian Irons were done at Rs. 23|15.

In the textile section there was moderate buying and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 358|12. Kohinoor Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 263|- and Swadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 237|-.

Bombay Burmas came in business at Rs. 388|12. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 179|- Scindia shares were done at Rs. 14|9.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1712-8 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 305. Indians Irons after being quoted at Rs. 24-1 steadied at Rs. 24. Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 357-8 and Swadeshi Mills were placed at Rs. 239. Scindias were done at Rs. 14-10. Tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	358	12	0
Kohinoor (6)	262	4	0
Century (12)	250	0	0
Swadeshi Mill (18)	238	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	145	0	0
Simplex (6)	175	8	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	154	0	0
Indore (5)	90	0	0
Gokak (14)	198	8	0
Swan (25)	390	0	0
Finlay (20)	281	0	0
Morarji (12)	170	0	0
Edward (15)	245	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	9	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	8	0
I. United Defd.	1	8	6
Madhusudan (6-4)	76	4	0
Podar (10)	122	8	0
Khatau (10)	170	0	0
Standard (6)	260	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	50	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	304	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1712	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7½)	129	0	0
Indian Iron (1)	23	15	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	179	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15)	388	2	0
Belapur (16)	212	0	0
Shivrajpur (2-8)	54	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	9	6
Pre. Construction (4)	85	8	0
Tata Chemical	8	15	0
Tata Oil (2)	33	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	3	6
Indian Copper (0-2-8)	3	3	6
Alcock (17-8)	296	4	0
Wimco (11)	215	10	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	146	12	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1373	12	0
Tata Power (50)	1490	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	40	4	0
Phoenix (10)	122	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3900	0	0
Kuria (7-8)	100	0	0
Colaba (4)	71	8	0
New City (15)	171	4	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100)	62	0	0
Bharat (2)	25	0	0
Mysore (4)	127	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	150	0	0
Dawn (6)	59	8	0
Laxmi (10)	582	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	163	12	0
Western (160)	3150	0	0
Sholapur	1600	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	45	12	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	137	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	23	2	0
New United Mills (1)	23	8	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	271	4	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric. (1-8) X D	110	10	0
Ahmedabad New	106	14	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	116	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	10	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	121	9	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1792	8	0
Imperial New (10)	440	0	0
Central (1-8)	64	4	0
Central New (1-8)	69	0	0
Bank of India (3)	157	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	12	0
Baroda (8-8)	117	8	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	35	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	4	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	2	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	0	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	8	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	26	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	33	8	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	145	0	0
Burma Petrol	0	15	9
Mackenzie (6)	81	4	0
Port Canning (1-8)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	236	4	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	8	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4-8)	71	8	0
Dharamsey Chem (4-1)	51	8	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	102	8	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	146	4	0
United Motor	29	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayons	61	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8)	99	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (6)	144	0	0
Killick New	82	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Bengal Steel	106	0	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1220	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	122	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (5)	503	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	2	0
Elphinston Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre Con 1st	98	4	0
Pre Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	..	..	..
Tata Chemicals (5)	115	0	0
Jupiter	9	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	74	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	4	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	0	0
Gold Mohur (20)	165	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	4	0
Osmanshah	90	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	63	0	0
Air Services	3	4	0
Air India	53	4	0
Air-India International	78	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	84	8	0
Hind Motor	3	15	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	6	12	6
Rally Ord.	75	0	0
Rally Pref.	90	0	0
Tata Loco	92	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The local cotton market was quiet today with a limited turnover. At the opening February contract was unchanged at Rs. 658|- and declined at Rs. 657|- May delivery was quoted at Rs. 670|-.

Later on February declined at Rs 655 and the market closed at 2-00 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. February	657	0	0
I. C. C. May	669	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The bullion market was steady today with further buying. After early improvement there was scattered realising.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 152|2 and after advancing at Rs. 153|- reacted at Rs. 152|12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 152|12.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 83|6 and after advancing at Rs. 84|1 declined at Rs. 83|12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 84|8 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58|4.

Thereafter there was active speculative buying and short covering and quotations firmed up and closed as under:—

Ready Silver	153	14	0
Forward	153	14	0
Ready Gold	85	4	0
Forward	84	8	0
Sovereigns	59	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The produce market was quiet today with little enquiry. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 32-12 and Bombay Bold were placed at Rs. 32. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 27 and February-March was placed at Rs. 26-4. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 21-8 and Khursani at Rs. 27-8. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 143-8 and after improving at Rs. 144 steadied at Rs. 143-8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold F M	32	8	0
Khandesh New	32	12	0
Bold Ready	32	0	0
Madras	32	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	17	4	0
February	17	1	0
March	17	3	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	27	0	0
Satna small ready	25	4	0
Oil	14	4	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	143	8	0
Ready Madras quality	32	4	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	12	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	4
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	1
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	9
% Loan 1958	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	15
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	0
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	13
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		96	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾ M. P. 1962		97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		103	8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	2	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	9	6
150 D. Box Jan.	717	0	0
150 D. Box Feb.	720	0	0
2/40 Staple Jan.	716	0	0
2/40 Staple Feb.	705	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

MILLS

Apollo 2-9-6 2-9.
Bharat 25 25-4 25.
B. Dyeing 356-4 59-6 58-12.
Bradbury Ord. 620.
C. India 145 44 45.
C. India Pref. 503-12.
Century 250-4 50 51-8 49 50-4 50.
Finlay 280 79 81.
Gokak 198 98-8 98 98-8.
I. U. Defd. 1-8-3 1-8-6.
I.U. Ord. 8-6-6 8-8.
Indore 82-8 81-14 90.
Kohinoor 261-8 63-8 62-4.
Model 150.
New Great 153 54.
Podar 122-8.
Simplex 175 75-8 75 75-8.
Standard 260-10 60.
Svadeshi 237-8 39 38-4 38-8.
B. Steam 33-8.
Scindia 14-9 14-8-6 14-11 14-9-6.

BANKS

Baroda 117-8.
Central 64-4 64 64-4.
Central New 69.
India 157.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 110-10.
Amalgamated 10-10.
Andhra 1373-12.
Surat 116-4.
Hydro 146-12.
Power 1490.

INSURANCES

B.I.G. 13-8.
I. Mercantile 38.
Jupiter 8-4.
New India 42-8, 42, 42-4.
Oriental 4475, 4500.
Vulcan 11, 11-2.

STEELS

I. Iron 23-13, 24-1, 23-15-6.
Tata Defd 1702-8, 11-4, 6-4, 13-12, 12-8.
Tata Ord. 303-4, 5, 4-8.
Tata 1st Pref. 176-14.
Tata IInd Pref. 128-8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 296-4, 95, 96-4.
A. Cement 179, 78-12, 79.
Belapur 210-8, 12-8, 12.
B.B. Old 387-8, 88-12, 88-2.
B.B. New 145.
B.B. Petrol 1-0-3, 1-0-6, 1, 1-0-3, 0-15-9.
B.I.C. 9-4, 9-3-6, 9-4, 9-3-6.
I. Copper 3-3, 3-3-6, 3-3, 3-3-6.
Kemp 236-4.
Killick 144.
Rayon 61.
P. Const. 85-12, 86, 85-8.
Shivrajpur 53-12, 54.
Tata Chem. 8-15.
Tata Pref. 115.
Tata Oil 33-8, 33, 33-8.
Walchandnagar 146-4.
Wimco 215-10.

Special

Ahmedabad Elec. New 106-14.

Three Killed In Pusan Fire

PUSAN (South Korea), Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A fire which swept through a shanty town area of Pusan today killed three and seriously injured five people according to first official reports.

Fifty wooden huts and fifty tents with wood frames were destroyed leaving 1,300 people homeless.

29 Killed In S. Korean Train Smash

PUSAN (South Korea), Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A South Korean passenger train plunged into the river from the main line running from Seoul to Pusan last night killing 29 South Korean soldiers and two civilians.

Thirty other people were seriously injured.

Four Workers Killed

HANDGRENADE CARGO EXPLOSION

VENICE, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A cargo of handgrenades exploded here today killing four Italian workers. Four more workers are missing feared dead, and nine were injured.

The explosion occurred when the workers were loading cases of handgrenades from an arms factory wharf into two lorries on a ferry boat.

The explosion was heard all over the city. The boat and the lorries sank in a few seconds.

BRINGING TOGETHER PEOPLE'S MIND

B.N. Rau On Aim Of Delhi Seminar

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (PTI):—The Social Science Seminar on the status of women in South Asia organised by UNESCO in co-operation with the Asian Relations organisation concluded here today after a six-day session.

Mr. B. N. Rau, Judge of the International Court of Justice, who presided over the Seminar, told the delegates today, that part from the discussions, the Seminar had served a very valuable purpose in enabling the establishment of contacts between women's representatives of various countries. Science, he added, was said to have annihilated physical distance. But the distance in people's minds still remained. An important part of the work of the Seminar was "the bringing together of people's minds," Mr. B. N. Rau declared.

Women To Enter Anti-Sales Tax Fight

(Continued from page 12)

presentatives of any merchant association should attend the meeting. "Any discussion on the Sales Tax issue can be held only under the auspices of the Parishad and the Parishad will not be prepared to have any discussions until their leaders now under detention are released," he added.

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the unwarranted firing and lathi charge in Bhavnagar yesterday and called upon Government to institute an impartial enquiry into the incidents and demanded the "dismissal of officials responsible for the incidents."

IN BHAVNAGAR

In Bhavnagar situation remained normal today according to reports reaching here tonight from the city. The body of one person killed in yesterday's police firing was taken out in a procession to the cremation ground in the morning.

A meeting attended by about 25,000 people in the evening condemned the police firing and lathi charge yesterday and calling upon Government to take "stern action against officers responsible for these excesses."

Mr. Jaswant Mehta, Socialist member of the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly, told the meeting that the lathi charge and use of teargas were "unparalleled in the history of Bhavnagar" and called upon the Government to seek an end to the present situation in the State.

Restrictions On Newspapers In South Africa

ZURICH, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Horace Flather, Editor of "The Star," Johannesburg, in an article printed in the International Press Institute's monthly bulletin today, said editing under South African Law was "like walking blindfold through a minefield."

"The Star" belongs to the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, biggest single newspaper group in South Africa, and is the leading evening newspaper in the Transvaal.

Under the heading "Restrictions On Information" Mr. Flather's article added "the position is likely to become worse instead of better—because the present Government have shown themselves to be resentful of press criticism, and there have been hints that they would curb the power of the press."

There was no actual press censorship in South Africa, Mr. Flather said, but the restraints on publication were so complex that in few countries in the world, this side of the iron curtain was a greater strain imposed upon newspaper editors.

SCHUSTER COMMENDS FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(Continued from Page 13)

and that, in the conduct of industry, it can render a service to the public, better than any practicable alternative system."

The second point he wished to make with regard to private enterprise was that it would have to work in conformity with Government plans, for the old ideas that they could do as they liked were outdated.

WANTED NEW OUTLOOK

The third point he wished to emphasise was that there was need to adopt "an entirely new outlook about the relations between management and labour."

Fourth, there was need in India, as in Britain, to devise a new basis of co-operation between private enterprise and the government.

Sir George said, "I want to urge that it is in the interests of private industry to work for the formation of a strong and responsible trade union movement.

Referring to British experience, he said, "nothing has been more striking in the developments during the last years in Britain than the change which has taken place in the outlook among our responsible trade union leaders.

"I think the British Trade Unions can be regarded as providing one of the elements of stability in our general situation.

EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR

The British trade union leaders today fully appreciate that there can be no foundation for improving the standards of wages except by improving the standards of the productive efficiency of labour."

Speaking about the necessity of collecting accurate statistical data about the country he said, "your Prime Minister has only recently been complaining of lack of accurate factual knowledge. The essential purpose of a plan is to insure the best possible utilisation of the available resources. How can that be achieved, unless there is accurate knowledge about such resources?"

He felt that in the collecting of such data, the organisations of private enterprise should play a large part in this process of collecting actual factual knowledge.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Today's closing quotations were as under:—

Calico 291, Ambika 286, Arvind 711, Deferred 1710, New Shorok 511, Atul 95, Ashok 400, Jupiter 295, Marsden 137, Monogram 131, Saraspur 309, Ahd. Shorok 320, Arun 383.

Tone of market was good.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Meeting Crisis In Tea Industry

WORKERS AGREE TO BUY FOOD AT C. PRICE

JORHAT, Jan. 3 (PTI): Employees of Indian-owned tea gardens of Assam have agreed to buy their foodstuff at cost price to enable the planters weather the present crisis due to price recession in the world tea market.

A bi-partite agreement signed here by representatives of the Cha Mazdoor Sangh and the Assam Tea Labour Association on the one side and the Assam Bengal Indian Tea Planters Association and the Assam Tea Planters Association on the other provides for reimbursement of the difference in price by a Government appointed Board of Adjudicators if tea prices look up.

The agreement will come into force with effect from January 1, 1953, it was announced today.

Tea garden workers were getting food supplies at a concessional rate much below the cost price.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 26th December:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowing from Banks (A) ..	13,00,80,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities ..	517,45,64,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A) ..	3,79,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities ..	313,26,66,000
Cash in India ..	34,94,69,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India ..	43,58,46,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India ..	11,20,42,000
Money at call and short notice in India ..	16,70,48,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts ..	323,19,60,000
Advances in India	438,82,77,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India ..	29,49,87,000

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Cotton rollerginned 289 F Multan 67-8, NT 64-4, Four F 60/61, Desi Sind 55, Desi Punjab 52/54.

Market closed eight annas easy as demand small. One prominent European firm was interested in Desi cottons. Sind crop nearly fifty per cent now mareted and ginning factories along Mirpurkhas area are closing down for the season. Larger portion of Punjab crop remains unsold and likely cause pressure upon market during coming weeks.

Cottonseeds 6-6, Gold 82-12.

It is learnt that Pakistan delegation shortly flying to Osaka where Pak-Japanese barter talks expected next week. Cotton and jute against textiles and machinery believed to be involved in these talks.

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December, 1952 was.—

	Tons
Pig Iron	98 200
Steel Ingots	91,400
Finished Steel:	
Semis for sale	16,900
Finished	52,800
TOTAL	69,700

PATIALA: A two-day session of the second PEPSU Tripartite Labour Conference will be held here on January 5 and 6. The Chief Minister will inaugurate the session.

U.S. Markets:

COTTON GIVES NOTE OF BUOYANCY

Stocks Close Higher In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPA): Cotton future started the year on a note of buoyancy. Realizing and hedge selling pared extreme gains.

Closing prices included:—

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	....	....	....	33.75
March	33.86	34.08	33.81	33.91
May	34.38	34.59	34.33	34.45
July	34.67	34.89	34.62	34.75
Oct.	34.23	34.39	34.23	34.25
Dec.	34.15	34.35	34.15	34.22
March	34.20	34.40	34.20	34.26
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	32.95
March	33.88	34.06	33.81	34.92
May	34.38	34.57	34.32	34.45
July	34.65	34.87	34.61	34.76
Oct.	34.24	34.35	34.21	34.25
Dec.	34.17	34.43	34.20	34.24
March	34.20	34.40	34.20	34.29

WALL STREET

Stocks closed higher today, bolstered by a late spurt in steels, nonferrous metals and a long list of specials.

Dealings totalled 1,450,000. Of 1,105 issues traded, 556 advanced, 332 declined and 215 were unchanged.

The year's first session opened firm and then gave ground under profit-taking. Later, the market turned upward again under bullish sentiment which prevailed since Election Day and was fostered by an outlook for a good business year under the new Administration.

Steels were higher about a point, oils gained over a point and motors were lower fractions to a point. Rails closed nine cents lower in averages. The metals showed gains ranging to four in Chile copper.

Kerb trading totalled 340,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was 2,862,000 dollars.

NEW YORK COPRA

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPA): On the New York market today copra was quoted at 225 dollars per short ton bid.

NEW YORK SEED

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPA): On the New York market today soybeans were quoted at 13-1/4 traded and black pepper at 140 nom. and flax fourth at 4[illegible].

NY TIN AND METAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPA): On the New York market today the price of spot tin remained unchanged.

In the forward section, the following were metal prices:—

Tin: December—120.50 bid. January—120.00 bid.

Lead: December—14.15 bid, January 14.15 b'd.

Zinc: December—12.57 bid January—12.61 bid

PARIS GOLD

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold was 516 francs per g[illegible]m.

HONG KONG GOLD

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (UPA): On the Hong Kong market today the price of gold opened at HK-dollars 283 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3 (PTI): The market ruled steady for the more speculative stocks while other shares were more or less unchanged. The volume of business was small. Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: 4 per cent loan 1960-70 101-6.

BANKS: Allahabad 360, United India 3-14.

COALS: Bengal 509, Bengal Bhatdee 2-5 ct, Churulia 2-3, Burrakur 10-6, Mudalpoor 8.

JUTES: Megna 106 s lot, Naihati 134, Presidency 5-3, Howrah Jute unofficial closing 24-4.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite & Co. 10, Indian Iron 24, Marshalls 6-3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1, Indian Copper 3-3, Nonferrous Metal annas 12, Bengal Chemical 102 ct, Calcutta Electric 13-13 s lot, Bharat Airways 2-12, F. and C. Osler 3-6, Eastern Invt. 136-8, Indian Cable 17-12, Indian Wood Products 48-4, Martin Burn 18-8, Metal Box 19-5, B. B. Petrol 1-1, India Steamship 6-6.

SUGARS: Dyer Meakin Brewery 5.

TEAS: Baghmari 8-4.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Madras Stock Exchange closed today.

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1952 to 1st Jan. 1953	140723
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1952 to 1st Jan. 1953	369414
Same period last year	352972
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 1st Jan. 1953	346038
Same time last year	238781

Cotton Consumption

During September, 1952.

	Part A & C States	Part B States & Pondicherry	Total
Indian Cotton	223,350	44,056	267,406
Pakistan Cotton	312	256	568
Other Foreign Cotton	90,406	2,852	93,258
Total All Cotton	314,068	47,164	361,232

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPA): The tin market today was steadier. Spot was marked up three sterling to 949-1|2 sterling and three months was marked up one to 943-1|4 sterling. The turnover was 80 tons, including 10 for cash. The closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers 949, sellers 950 with business at 950 to 947.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 943, sellers 943-1|2 with business at 943 to 942.

SETTLEMENT: 950.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the market was steady with a turnover of 140 tons, all forward. The closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers 948, sellers 951 No business.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 942, sellers 943, with business from 943-1|2 to 942-1|2.

LEAD

The London lead market was easier in the morning session today. The turnover was 500 tons nil for prompt. The closing prices were:

January 103-1|2, 104. April 100-1|2, 101.

In the afternoon session, the market was steady with a turnover of 425 tons including 25 for prompt delivery. The closings were:

January 104-1|2, 105. April 100-1|2, 101.

PEPPER

The pepper market was quiet. Lampong was unchanged at 8 sh. 4-1|2d. nom. Muntok was unchanged at 10 sh. and Sarawak was unchanged at 10 sh

Malbar spot was quoted at 1,050 to 1,100 nom., January at 940 and February unchanged at 910.

In Defence Of Praja Socialist Merger

(Continued From Page 3, Col. 2)

that constitute the amalgam of thought of Indian Socialism today can be found in the very first articles I wrote as a member of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934-35. Some of us have not only been loyal to our ideals, but have known how to be consistent. But it is Shri Sampurnanand, lacking both the qualifications, who today bemoans our betrayal of Socialism!

IDEOLOGY

Shri Sampurnanand charges me with saying that "it is silly to talk in terms of ideologies." The busy minister must form his judgment on hasty readings! Nowhere have I said that it is silly to talk in terms of "ideologies." All that I have said is that (1) it is necessary to understand the meaning, including the evolution, of the term "ideology"; (2) it is necessary to recognise that political parties have not been built on ideologies—which is the statement of a historic fact—and, (3) it is necessary to evolve an ideology suited to the needs of India and Asia, as no existing complex of thought is able to comprehend and resolve our problems. In evolving such an ideology the thoughts and teachings of Marx and Gandhi will play important part, but they have to be assimilated, not just exhibited. A modest effort in the direction of such an assimilation has been made in my little book, "Socialism and Peasantry," written after the merger. Those who talk loudest about ideology have little knowledge of what it is.

The merger is not a new departure in the policy of the Socialist Party. Even when it was functioning as the Congress Socialist Party, during the days of British rule, it not only was the world pioneer in the strategy of popular front but had welcomed within its folds Royists and Communists. Its efforts at realising socialist unity in such a manner led to great sacrifices, but it paid them smilingly. The same 'elan vital' has shaped the future policy of the Socialist Party. When the late Sarat Bose was striving to create a united front of Socialist parties, we had invited him to work for a merger of all the parties. We broke away from the Congress in 1948 and almost immediately gave a call to sister socialist parties to merge with us, and work out their ideological differences within the party. The Bolshevik-Leninist party, despite its Trotskyism, was absorbed, and its members have received full freedom inside our party for asserting their point of view.

The merger between KMPP and the Socialist Party continues the policy, whose foundation was laid by Chri Campurnanand himself in 1934, when he presided over the first conference of the Congress Socialist Party at Bombay.

WHY THE MERGER

The merger is based upon programmatic agreement. So was the earlier merger of the BLP with the Socialist Party. We never accepted Trotskyism, and never asked new members to shed it. Men who have the courage to sail forth on the voyage of ideological innovations and discovery do not cling to the shore of set phrases and canned ideas, whether labled Marxism or Gandhism. It is not an accident that both the great Masters had only derision for persons claiming to be Marxists or Gandhi-ites. The Indian Socialists are anxious to build up a framework of thought and organisation wherein ideas remain ever fertilising and growing. To our journey there is no set end.

Socialism can grow in India **only if democracy survives. The Congress Party is not interested in democracy. It loves to play up the Communists as the sole alternative to the Congress. Its leaders love by turns to traduce,** twist and ignore the Socialists. Multiplicity of parties was bound to lead to eclipse of politics among the people and the strengthening of anti-democratic forces. Political consolidation is the 'sine qua non' of democratic socialism in India. All these facts were lucidly and fully set out, before the merger, in my book, "The Political Mind of India".

"MORE BASELESS"

The sweeping allegations made by Shri Sampurnanand against my colleagues, belonging to the former KMPP, are even more baseless than his indictment against Socialists. Under the umbrella of Nehru, sinners become saints, outside it, saints become sinners. I have never believed in such magic or political 'naivete'.

The touchstone of our politics is not Nehru, neither pro nor anti, but a set of basic principles and programme. We do not seek a mascot who can exercise a magic spell on the people; we prefer the hard way of work, wherein we keep doors open to all who agree on principles.

CONGRESS & 'REDS'

The UDF in Madras that Sampurnanand holds up in his article as "a strong and irreputable proof" of the opportunism of the merger, was broken before the article could get printed — so much for the political perspicacity of Sampurnanand!

If the Socialists had not moved towards the merger, if Kripalaniji had not welcomed it and achieved it, in Andhra, if not elsewhere, Communists would have come to power.

It is the merger that has isolated the Communists. What has the Congress done in that direction? In fact, if I had the facility for words that Sampurnanad has I would be justified in calling the present Working Committee of his Congress, the "unofficial allies of the Comintern", for it seeks to build up the Communists alone as the opposition and the alternative.

Sampurnanand bemoans the disintegration of the Socialist Party. Since Aruna Asaf Ali left us, to this day, not even two per cent of our active workers have left the Party, while thousands of new people have joined us. If this is disintegration, the Congress Party with its gaping losses should be deemed to have died long back. Words should have some meaning, if thought is to remain fecund.

Frankly, I have no taste for sabre-rattling and sword-play in which Sampurnanand excels. I dislike polemics. May I appeal to Sampurnanand not to scatter his undoubted intellectual powers in polemics but join hands with us, forgetting party barriers, in a serious adventure of thought to seek solutions of the stubborn problems of our ancient land? Let the search for truth unite, what politics have divided.

—RPSI

SHAPE OF DAMS TO COME

Set up neatly in a newly-constructed, temporary hall in the Bikaner House grounds in New Delhi is the nucleus of an Engineering Museum of irrigation and power project models open to the public from January 6. Laid out on a floor area of some 6,000 square feet are 22 scale models and a huge relief map of India. In addition to the scale models of projects, the Museum has over 100 charts and 200 photographs depicting various engineering features and statistical data.

The huge relief map of India inside a raised platform is laid out with lighting arrangements to show the irrigation projects proposed or under construction, as well as the water resources of India besides other physical features.

'Mill Worker Is Better Paid Than A Teacher'

UJJAIN, Jan. 3 (PTI). Acharya Narendra Dev, Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University said here last evening that the wages of a mill worker of Kanpur were higher than the salary of a school teacher. It was the duty of every State Government to improve the lot of the teachers who were at present in a deplorable condition, he said.

Acharya Narendra Dev, who was replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Teachers' Association of Ujjain District at the Shaheed Park said that society should recognise the fact that teaching was a noble profession and pay due respects to the teachers who are the architects of our future generation.

Man-Hunt In Tunisia

TUNIS, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter). French troops in Southern Tunisia were yesterday searching for two companions of a man killed in mountainous country south of El Hamma.

He has not been identified but he carried a French carbine and is thought to be a deserter from the Foreign Legion.

The three men were sighted and chased by a detachment of cavalry and Foreign Legionaries taking part in a police operation which began on December 30 and is still continuing.

The supposed deserter was killed during the pursuit.

Dr. Schacht Takes To Banking Again

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The name of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, once Hitlers' financial wizard, today took its place among the banking houses of Duesseldorf, thriving business hub of the industrial Ruhr.

Gilt letters bearing the title 'Schacht Und Co." were placed outside a sedate 19th century villa in Schadowplatz at the foot of Kochingsallec, West Germany's most fashionable and expensive street.

The north Rhine-Westpalian licence for Dr. Schacht's private bank to operate is valid from today, but business is not expected to start before the middle of the month.

The bank is owned by Dr. Schacht and Dr. Waldemar Ludwig, a former Reichsbank Director. It would "undertake all sorts of business", officials said.

Paper Announces Its 'Death'

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter): China has closed down its last English language daily newspaper "The Shanghai News," a semi-official organ.

An advertisement announcing its end appeared in the Chinese language paper "Shanghai Liberation Daily" today.

Mermaid Born To Farmer

MANILA, Jan. 3 (UPA): The Philippine News Service reported that a "mermaid" was born recently to a farming couple of Guinobatan in Albany Province, Southeastern Luzon.

The report said the freak which was born dead measured about a foot long and had little scales on the "tail end" of its body.

Churchill To Meet Ike

ABOARD THE LINER 'QUEEN MARY', Jan. 3 (UPA): Prime Minister Winston Churchill was expected to meet with President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower next Tuesday, the day after his scheduled arrival in New York.

SERVICE TO NATION, YOUR LIFE'S AIM

Narendra Deva's Call To The Students

UJJAIN, January 3 (PTI).

ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University advised the students here yesterday to learn with a noble purpose in view — the purpose of serving the country and making contributions towards bringing about cordial relations among the nations of today's aching world."

He said "the nations of the world are at cross-roads. The importance of the individual is fast diminishing and the importance of nations is coming to the fore. Ideologies and interests of different nations are lashing with each other and the world is preparing for a destructive bloody war. War can spell disaster and defeat, the very purpose of peace and prosperity."

Acharya Narendra Deva was speaking at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the local Madhav College, one of India's oldest colleges. Deploring the present standard of education, the Acharya said: "With the march of time, things have changed. Our ideas and needs are also fast changing and we are in need of a reorientation in the field of education suiting to the changed conditions of the country and the world at large."

"Mere obtaining of degrees for the sake of securing jobs should not be the goal of students. It is not difficult for students to pass through university examinations Students should learn and arm themselves for facing more difficult tests which life in its train puts before them. To be successful in life, you should learn with this purpose in view."

FRUSTRATION

"Thousands of educationed and post-graduates in the country are today suffering from a deep sense of frustration born out of unemployment and lack of full opportunities and so long as this wave of frustration exists among the youths, India cannot march forward towards progress. We fought for freedom because we wanted freedom as a means to an end in itself and the people, instead of concentrating towards building a new India of the dream of our martyrs through collective efforts, are engaged in internal squabbles Instead of breaking the national barriers in order to bring about world unity, people are diverting their minds towards provincialism and such other barriers.

Acharya Narendra Deva called on the modern youths to discard frustration and respond to the call of the time for awakening the masses from their slumber and build a new India "in which people will be free from want and enjoy equal opportunities in all walks of life."

Acharya Narendra Deva said that he had not the slightest doubt that a few lakhs of youths could awaken the masses and bring about a new outlook in the social and economic structure of the country.

"We have to penetrate into our past culture and discard all outdated ideas and habits with a view to qualify ourselves as new citizens of a new India.

Referring to the role of teachers and professors, the Acharya said teachers and political leaders could play a vital role in leading the youths of the country in the proper direction.

He complained that in India, Government was not paying proper attention towards the upbringing of the children. Delinquency of children would mean a great loss to the country for the children were the future generation.

Acharya Narendra Deva said that there was also a marked change in the relations between the students and the teachers distinct from the past. Students should change their attitude towards their teachers and should respect them.

Democracy could function in India in the way it should function only when the society is trained to preserve democracy. A few individuals cannot preserve democracy. In a democratic country the citizens had access to equal rights, but then, there was the equal responsibility of preserving their rights.

In conclusion, the Acharya appealed to the students to prove themselves worthy citizens of free India and serve the people with the spirit of nationalism.

Earlier, Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal, Chief Minister, in his inaugural address advised the students to join the ranks of the pioneers of India and work towards increasing the national wealth.

Syrian Reception To Mrs. Pandit

DAMASCUS, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter):: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, arrived at Damascus yesterday afternoon from Egypt accompanied by Sardar K. M. Panikkar, the Indian Minister to Syria and other Arab States, for a three-day official visit.

A big reception held at the Indian Legation was attended by Col. Shishakhly, the Deputy Premier and Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army, high officials and notables and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Fares el Khoury, Syria's veteran politician, surprised the audience when he appeared at the reception. El Khoury who is an old friend of Mrs. Pandit, since the close of the San Francisco conference, had a short conversation with her.

In an interview with PTI-Reuter, Mrs. Pandit said her visit was a purely courtesy one carrying a message of friendship from the Indian Government to Syria.

Mrs. Pandit is expected to leave for India on Monday morning.

CAIRO, Premier General Naguib garlanded Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit with flowers before she left for Beirut after a week's visit here. The Premier saw her off at the airport at the head of a large group of Egyptian and Indian personalities.

BARODA CENTRAL LIBRARY BOOKS

Public Opposition Tells

BARODA, Jan. 3 (PTI): The Education Department of the Government of Bombay have issued an order to the Baroda University authorities asking them not to take charge of the books of the Baroda Central Library Reference Section until further orders, it is reliably learnt here.

This order modifies an earlier order by Government for removal of two lakhs of books from the Reference Section for purposes of distributing them to other cities in Bombay State.

The latest order to hold the matter in abeyance, issued on December 30, follows public opposition to the Government's decision to remove the books from Baroda town.

talking of BOOKS

Socrates & Christ Built Up Tradition Of Europe

WHERE MIND IS NOT FREE & MEN ARE TYRANNISED IT CAN'T EXIST

BY SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

THE very fact that Europe gropes everywhere towards some kind of integration carries in itself the two chief features of our continent: its variety, since if it were not so diverse it would not be seeking union; and its unity, since it would not seek to become one if it were not one already.

It might, of course, be argued hat European unity is a mere phyical fact: the outcome of a comon occupation of a territory well efined by nature by a score or so f nations sharing no other comon feature than that of their haitat. But the argument would e just wrong. It is a fact of geeral experience that, however difrent they may be and strike one s being among themselves, in the uropean family circle all Euroeans become more alike than difrent as soon as they stand agnst a non-European background.

What is it that gives to all the ations of Europe that family air? here is, of course, the physique. ut if the physique sets the Euroean out in contrast to the Asian r the African, it certainly is not nough to explain his difference rom the American, whether of he Anglo-Saxon or of the Iberian ariety. Strongly or exclusively omposed of European stocks, the berian-American and the Anglo-axon Americans are nevertheless o longer Europeans; and the fact s clearly perceived by any peron with enough experience of men nd places. The pattern, here, is eculiarly subtle: for the Iberian-mericans do share certain feaures with the Iberians and the nglo-Saxon Americans with the nglish; and the French-Canaians with the French; and yet hey are not Europeans, and do ot possess that family air which nites the Ishman to the Greek nd the Finn to the Portuguese.

Common Traditions

This family air comes from a kind of attitude to life, born, in ts turn, of a set of common traditions. Some of these traditions re, a ain, almost purely physical, such as that of belonging to a mall continent placed in an equiistant position between the Equaor and the Pole, and protected against extremes of cold and hot weather respectively by the Sahara nd the Gulf Stream on the one hand and by the very configuraion of its coasts and mountains n the other. Among these physical traditions I should single out ne which, in my view, has had determining influence on the haracter and destinies of Europe. refer to that of living and growng in the midst of that peculiar wealth in the 'nooks' and 'corners' which Europe has provided for its nhabitants.

These nooks and corners, designed by rivers, mountains, coasts, and inner seas all over its territory, have made of Europe a breeder of separate cultures which, under the protection from outside influence afforded by natural obstacles and frontiers, have been able to develop along the centuries characteristic features of their own. Unity and variety: for the variety is there, owing to the definite differences in orientation, climate, historical destiny, and venture which these physical conditions determine; while the unity comes from the possession of that common feature, a peculiar culture long enjoyed and cultivated in a peculiar way.

Rich Vintages

We are all familiar with these rich 'vintages' of the European soil and spirit: the Italian, the German, the Frenchman, the Englishman, the Pole, the Hungarian, a score and a half of them. We all know the wealth of life they have brought to history, precisely by expressing themselves all in the peculiar idiom of Europe and yet every one with his peculiar accent. We have learnt to admire their great men, whose names are in themselves an anthem of the human spirit: Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Lucretius, St. Augustine, St. Thomas, Roger Bacon, Dante, Petrarch, Leonardo Michelangelo, the Titian, Erasmus, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Francis Bacon, Velasquez, Leibniz, Newton, Pascal, Descartes, Racine, Linnaeus, Copernicus, Bach, Handel, Voltaire, Goethe, Mozart, Beethoven ..... and so on until our own days the litany of the great Europeans is a source of inspiration and pride for all mankind.

In the material world this wealth of the European spirit manifests itself in the glorious cities it has chiselled like jewels all over its territory; in the realm of the spirit, what a world of splendid creations, unforgettable masterpieces of painting, sculpture, buildings, living characters of stage and novel! Here, again, the spirit of Europe manifests its twofold feature—variety in unity.

The core of this unity is, however, composed of the two deep spiritual traditions of all Europeans—the Greek, symbolised in Socrates, and the Christian, symbolised in Christ. They correspond respectively to the two chief faculties of the European: the mind and the will. These two faculties are the two most individualised forces of the human spirit. Lower than the intuition, higher than the instinct, the will and the mind dwell in the middle reaches of the spirit; neither supra-conscious like intuition, or subconscious like instinct, they are conscious and deliberate faculties. By the will and the mind the individual acts on the world, instead of being acted upon by the world, as is the case with intuition and instinct. The supremacy of the will and of the mind over all other faculties is the chief common feature which distinguishes the European.

Dominant Feature

It is this dominant feature which explains the singular force of the Socratic and Christian traditions in Europe. For these two traditions amount to living standards respectively for the mind and for the will. A mind free to inquire and ready to accept the lessons of experience, a heart conscious of the fraternity of all men and of the precious value of even the humblest soul—these are the two most cherished possessions of the European.

Whenever and wherever the mind is no longer free to seek truth in its own way or the individual no longer free to live its own life in its own way, whenever a group of men by the use of force oppress the mind or tyrannise other men, the spirit of Europe is denied, for Socrates is poisoned and Christ crucified.

Such is the canvas. The embroidery, how rich and varied! Little wonder that Europe should insist so much on liberty: for how could it, without liberty, ensure the elbow-room which so much variety demands? There is hardly an institution, hardly an idea, hardly a craft that does not vary from nation to nation, taking in each of them a colour, a shading, an aroma of its own. The symphony of European life requires that each of the nations that comprise it should be free to utter its own melody in freedom.

Nothing could be imagined more alien to the true European spirit than the clumsy attempt at impressing on half of Europe the uniform, machine-made pattern of Communism which our continent is at present witnessing. For Europe thrives on differences.

The secret of her spiritual

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 3)

'WHAT NEXT?'

'The Washington Post'.

TV Comics Rapidly Wear Out Their Welcome

HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER ON OUTLOOK FOR FILMS

"RESIDUAL rights" is Hollywood's clincher to its argument that most, if not all, TV will eventually be on film. The reasoning runs like this: "Why pour all that money into a one-time live show, replete with technical imperfections, only to have it lost for re-telecast, except for inferior-quality kinescoping?" And Hollywood has the edge, as celluloid strips curl more and more around the nation's antennae, writes Robert Lewis Shayon in 'Saturday Review.'

Jerry Wald, RKO-Radio independent producer, volunteered a small caveat in his Wald-Krasna Productions office. "Don't underestimate the human equation. Television sponsors get a big kick out of walking into a control room and saying, 'This is my baby!' It's hard to play show business to visiting firemen with a can of film. And the Brooks Brothers boys [advertising agency men] want that 15 per cent off the top. They have a stake in live TV. Still, I agree, most of television will be on film."

Mr. Wald reads 'The Saturday Review' and asked me to come see him when I was in Hollywood recently. The day that we met it was announced that a midwestern syndicate had purchased RKO-Radio Pictures from Howard Hughes. Though still denied, reports persist that the new owners plan to release a twenty-million dollar backlog of RKO films to a major TV network. It was an opportune afternoon to talk about Hollywood and television.

TURNS DOWN OFFER

"I turned down an offer to take over TV film production for NBC," said Mr. Wald. "Frankly, there's more money and glory for me in pictures. TV is the biggest economic revolution in America since the cotton gin, but its monopoly is mediocrity. Look at it this way. Motion pictures produce 500 hours of entertainment a year; TV, I figure, will produce 21,000. There isn't the creative manpower even to make 300 good pictures a year. May be five good novels are written; the stage produces at most ten hits. Where is the talent to come from in TV to feed that gigantic whale?

"In 1918 Broadway was producing plays like 'Up in Mabel's Room.' Then the silents came and drained off the people who produced such plays. The stage attained a new maturity with Eugene O'Neill and the Theatre Guild. The same thing is happening with television: It's draining off the B-picture-goers, and films will have to achieve a new maturity. It isn't yet, but it's coming. We've got to find out how to avoid frustrating the intelligent and offending the innocent."

The independent producer said independent producing is like a big crap game: you bet a million dollars (banker's money) on one throw of the dice. The biggest grossers have always been great pictures. There's no formula for hits: it's a special art—the right star, the right story, the right time. Make a mistake on subject, star or title—and no hit."

ONE SIDE

Mr. Wald says that he never gives the public what it wants. "The public doesn't know what it wants: I give the public what I want. Ask the public what they want and they'll describe the last good thing they saw. Who would have predicted that 'Snake Pit' would be a hit? Only the courage of its producer made it a success."

He was interested to learn that TV executives self-assertedly know precisely what the public wants and, self-effacingly, supply it.

"Low-income groups," said Mr. Wald, "have been sold a bill of goods on TV. They were promised the greatest entertainment and all they get is counterfeit entertainment — quizzes, imitations, repetition." Costs spiral, shared sponsorship on the same programmes kill rapport, and TV comics rapidly wear out their welcome.

SOME BENEFIT

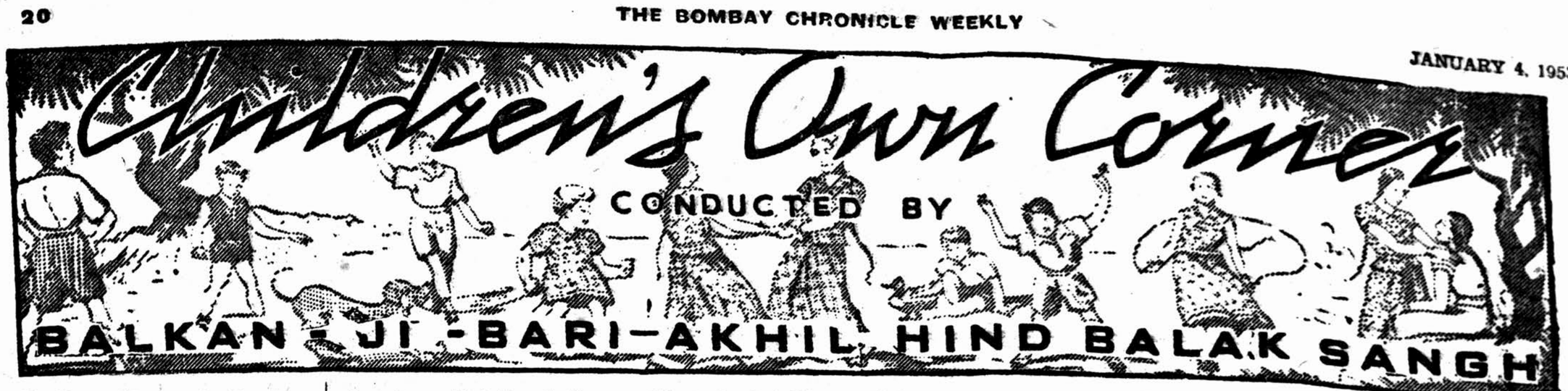
Mr. Wald was not wholly negative about TV. "It creates new industries, new services; it replaces vaudeville and supplements summer stock as a training ground for new talent for films; and it will sell pictures." How? "TV trailers. We're going all out for them." Promotion plans for Wald's latest release, "The Lusty Men," call for eight different trailers to be spotted on TV stations nationally—each directed at a different audience, ranging from the innocent to the intelligent.

We wrestled for a while with the problem of how new, creative writers and directors could come to films from television, where mediocrity held sway. There was no sharp solution, though it was acknowledged that with so many more hours to fill with entertainment, compared to pictures, TV will afford opportunity for the learning of rudimentary skills, and for the display of unusual talent, to a correspondingly, greater legion of craftsmen. 'Pro rata,' TV can uncover more of them than pictures can. But in the end, pictures will get them, if they watch out—with the inducements of more money, more glory, more time, less product.

AGE-OLD QUESTION

People who wish they were as "strong as a horse" or as "contended as a cow" may be surprised to learn which animal actually lives the longest. It is not the horse, not the cow, not the hippopotamus, not even the durable elephant. The longest living mammal today is woman. The average girl born today can expect to live fully 71 years. The mighty elephant once ranked as the longest-living mammal, now lags far behind with its 60 year life span. The hippo has an expectancy of 40, the horse 20-25, and the cow averages from 9 to 15 years. Even men live longer than elephants these days, for boys born today will live an average of 65 years.

The turtle, which is not a mammal, lives at least a century longer than human beings. But a turtle can't brag about its advanced age and women probably won't, so men are safe.



My Dear Sisters & Brothers

OUR President, Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, has sent all of you the Season's Greetings and Best Wishes. He has sent also a sum of £1-6-0 for one of your parties. I have conveyed to him your reciprocal greetings and thanks for his kind gesture.

A number of children were good enough to remember me on the occasion of Christmas and they sent me beautiful greeting cards, carrying their best wishes. I am deeply grateful to them for the favour, and take this opportunity to send them my very best wishes for a Happy New Year!

All-India Bari Worker's Conference

At the invitation of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, the next All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference will be held at Delhi on the 9th, 10th and 11th January 1953.

At this Conference the work of our organisation will be reviewed and new ideas for consolidating its work and for the expansion of its activities considered, specially in connection with its Youth Section. It is proposed to establish firmly the Akhil Hind Yuvak Sangh on a permanent basis.

The following will be the Delegates to the Conference (1) Members of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, (2) Two Representatives from each Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (these may be besides the already elected five Representatives on the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari), and (3) One Representative from each Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

Concessions in Railway fares for travelling to Delhi will be available, at the rate of a single fare for the return journey. Arrangements for lodging and board will be made by the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, which proposes to charge a Delegate's fee of Rs. 5 only per head.

Arrangements may also be made for sight-seeing. Full particulars may be obtained from the General Secretary, Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Pushpa Bhavan, Original Road, New Delhi.

Bari Units In Greater Bombay

1. AGRIPADA

President: Smt. Zubedaben A. Biviji—Ratan House, 2nd Floor, Rebsch Street, Byculla, Bombay 11.

Secretary: Shri Ismail Kasamkhan—Agripada B.I.T. Block 12 Room 51, Byculla, Bombay 11.

Meeting Place: Kirti Mandir, Agripada, Byculla.

Meeting Time: 5 to 7 p.m. on Saturdays.

2. ANDHERI (EAST)

President: Shri R. K. Desai—Nagardas Block, Nagardas Road, Andheri.

Secretary: Shri Jamnadas Boda—28 Azad Lane, Kurla Road, Andheri.

Meeting Place: Nagardas Dharsey Bhuta Primary School, Andheri (East).

Meeting Time: 5 to 7 p.m. on Sundays.

3. ANDHERI (NAV-GUJERAT)

President: Dr. Dhirendra D. Mehta—C/o. Hansraj Morarji Public School, Nav-Gujerat, Andheri.

Secretary: Shri Harshadbhai Vaidya—C/o. Hansraj Morarji Public School, Nav-Gujerat, Andheri.

Meeting Place: Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri.

Meeting Time: 4 to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

4. BHULESHWAR

President: Shri Mohanlal Parekh—27, Picket Road, Bombay 2.

Secretary: Shri C. D. Merchant—23, Cathedral Street, Bombay 2.

Meeting Place: Marwadi Commercial School, Gazdar Park, Gazdar Street, Kalbadevi.

Meeting Time: 8 to 11 a.m. on Sundays.

5. CHEMBUR

President: Shri Bhagwandas Kundani—T. 50, Chembur Estate.

Secretary: Shri Sunder Motiani T 51, Chembur Estate.

Meeting Place: T. 128, Chembur Estate.

Meeting Time: 9 to 11 a.m. on Sundays.

6. CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND

President: Shri C. T. Valecha—26, Loyalka Chawl, Opp: Bombay Garage, Chowpatty Band-Stand, Bombay 6.

Secretary: Miss Lachmi T. Gurbaxani—14, Loyalka Chawl, Opp: Bombay Garage, Chowpatty Band-Stand, Bombay 6.

Meeting Place: Public Park, Chowpatty Band-Stand.

Meeting Time: 8 to 10 a.m. on Sundays.

7. CHOWPATTY SEA-FACE

President: Smt. Veniben Kapadia—Malabar View, 4th Floor, Chowpatty Sea-Face, Bombay 4.

Secretaries: 1. Shri Mahendra Parekh—E. 9, Sicka Nagar, V. P. Road, Bombay 4; 2, Shri Vithalbhai Patel—16 B, Babulnath Cross Road, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Meeting Place: Nootan Kelwani Mandir, Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. on Sundays.

8. DADAR

President: Smt. Sarlatai Deodhar—C/o. Shishu Vihar, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14.

Secretary: Smt. Sumati Date—153 A, Govind Dham, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Meeting Place: Shishu Vihar, Dadar.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. on Sundays.

9. FORT

President: Smt. Manuben Sheth—Tribhuvan Kehavji Building, 270 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Secretary: Shri Bhagwandas Kamdar—Mangrol Mansion, Block No. 3, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Meeting Place: Bazargate High School, 2nd Floor, Bazargate, Fort.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. on Sundays.

10. GHATKOPAR

President: Shri Durlabhji K. Khetani—Keshav Kunj, Oghadbhai Lane, Ghatkopar.

Secretary: Shri Jayant Pandya—Prafulla Nivas, Agra Road, Ghatkopar.

Meeting Place: R. A. V. High School, Gymnasium Hall, Ghatkopar.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 11-30 a.m. on Sundays.

11 GRANT ROAD

President: Shri Kesavdas Bansiramani—Vice Principal, Sind Model High School, Nana Chowk, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

Secretary: Smt. Sati Ramchandani—Teacher, Sind Model High School, Nana Chowk, Grant, Road, Bombay 7.

Meeting Place: Sind Model High School, Nana Chowk, Grant Road.

Meeting Time: 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

12. KALBADEVI

President: Shri Ganpatishankar N. Desai—431, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Secretaries: 1. Shri Ravindra Vakharia—98, Princess Street, Bombay 2; 2. Shri Mahendra Popat—

Meeting Place: Kesav Baug, Princess Street.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10 a.m. on Sundays.

13. KASARWADI (DADAR-W.R)

President: Shri Panachand Purabia—Municipal Chawl, Kasarwadi, Dadar, Bombay 28.

Secretary: Shri Shantilal Parmath—Dadar, Kasarwadi, Municipal Chawl, "G" Ward, Bombay 28.

Meeting Place: Kasarwadi Karyalaya, Woollen Mill Lane, North Dadar (W.R.)

Meeting Time: 6 to 7 p.m. every evening.

14. KHAR

President: Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya—Adarsh Bal Mandir, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

Secretary: Shri S. Hariharan—"Daryadarsh," Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.

Meeting Place: Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. on Sundays.

15. MAHIM

President: Shri Ram K. Keswani—4 A, Negandhi Nagar, Sitladevi Temple Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

Secretary: Shri G. G. Vaswani—7 A, Negandhi Nagar, Sitladevi Temple Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

Meeting Place: Negandhi Nagar Terrace, Sitladevi Temple Road, Mahim.

Meeting Time: 9 to 11 a.m. on Sundays.

16. MANDVI

President: Dr. M. D. Rana—Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9.

Secretaries: 1. Shri Ram Kisani—89, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3; 2. Shri Siraz K. Dhoon—146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Meeting Place: Beg Mahomed Baug, Mohamedali Road.

Meeting Time: 5 to 7 p.m. on Saturdays.

17. MARINE DRIVE

President Smt. Jayavati A. Kaji—Vasant Mahal, Road, "C", Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

Secretary: Shri Vinay Dalal—Giri Kunj, 71 Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

Meeting Place: Government Law College, Churchgate.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. on Sundays.

18. NAIGAUM (LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE)

President: Shri Gaful Desai—Sonawala Buildings, No. 8/E, Block No. 66, Tardeo, Bombay 7

Secretary: Kum. Revati Nadkarni—Fateh Manzil, Opera House Post Office, Bombay 4.

Meeting Place: Naigaum Labour Welfare Centre, Dadar.

Meeting Time: 6 to 7-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

19. NARI SEVA SADAN

President: Kum. Hardevi Gidwani — Kurla Women's Camp, Ghatkopar.

Secretary: Smt. Bhagwanti—Teacher, Nari Seva Sadan, Kurla Women's Camp, Ghatkopar.

Meeting Place: Bal Mandir, Nari Seva Sadan, Kurla Women's Camp.

Meeting Time: 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

20. SANTA CRUZ

Secretary: Shri Pratap Desai—Old More Bungalow, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.

Meeting Place: More Bungalow, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz.

Meeting Time: 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. daily.

21. SHIVAJI PARK

President: Shri Kantilal Parekh, Mohan Nivas, 56 Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

Secretary: Shri Madhu Chemburkar—19 Gala Mansion, Old Prabhadevi Road, Bombay 28.

Meeting Place: Shivaji Park, Dadar (W.R.).

Meeting Time: 8 to 10-30 a.m. on Sundays.

22. TARDEO

President: Shri C. K. Kamdar—7B-8, Sonawala Buildings, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

Secretaries: 1. Shri Balchandra D. Harite—6B-8, Sonawala Buildings, Tardeo, Bombay 7; 2. Kum. Roshan Irani—Bencoover Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

Meeting Place: 6B-8, Sonawala Buildings, Tardeo.

Meeting Time: 8 to 10 a.m. on Sundays.

23. TARABAUG

President: Shri Jasubhai Randeri—A 49, Tarabaug Estate, Charni Road, Bombay 4.

Secretary: Smt. Lilavati H. Desai—A 38, Tarabaug Estate, Charni Road, Bombay 4.

Meeting Place: Tarabaug Estate, Charni Road.

Meeting Time: 8-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

24. VADGADI

President: Shri Shantilal Pandya 44 C, Motiwala Building, 4th Floor, Proctor Road, Bombay 7.

Secretary: Smt. Chandrakala C. Shah—108 Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Meeting Place: Sheth Gordhandas K.M.P. Shala, 330 Vadgadi, Masjid Bunder.

Meeting Time: 3 to 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

25. VERSOVA

President: Shri V. S. Waigankar—Machalimar, 35 Versova, Andheri.

Secretary: Shri Y. V. Kalaskar—Machalimar, 53, Versova, Andheri.

Meeting Place: Machlimar Camp, Versova, via Andheri.

Meeting Time: 5 to 7 p.m. on Sundays.

26. VILE PARLE

President: Smt. Sarlaben Nanavati, Saroj Nivas, Juhu Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

Secretary: Shri R. T. Kelawala—Durlabh Nivas, Bajaj Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

Meeting Place: G. P. P. High School, Primary Department, Rashtriya Shala, Vile Parle.

Meeting Time: 8-30 to 10 a.m. on Sundays.

27. WATERFIELD

President: Kum. H. C. Vakil, Munsey's Bungalow, Turner Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.

Secretary: Smt. F. S. Balsara—Home-Lands, Carter Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.

Meeting Place: Municipal School No. 1, Near Municipal Office, Bandra.

Meeting Time: 5-30 p.m. on Thursdays.

28. WORLI

President: Dr. K. S. Mahskar—B.D.D. Chawl No. 10, Delisle Road, Bombay 11.

Secretary: Shri N. F. Kaikobad—Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri.

Meeting Place: Bal Vihar, B.D.D. Chawl No. 50 Worli.

Meeting Time: 5 to 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

PLEASING DIP

Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari group having a dip in a hot water fountain at Vajreshwari.

Recent Bari Activities

A Parents' Conference was organised by the Versova Balkan-ji-Bari. It was addressed by Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya. The President of the Conference was Shri Vasantrao Waigankar, and the Secretary, Shri Y. V. Kalaskar also spoke on the occasion.

Dada visited the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. Children staged a small variety entertainment programme on the occasion.

Everyone is welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"ONCE UPON A TIME...."

Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, relating a story to a children's group.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art for cultural contacts—Object of art missions—Exchange at a high level—Lure of foreign credentials—Art aligned with literature—Decoration of Rashtrapati Bhavan—Graphic arts in Bombay school.

CARAVANS of art from India have been moving westwards with increasing frequency. The load, which they carry, is mostly painting and dance, and then they return home with the customary fanfare announcing their success.

No such art mission—official or non-official—has, hitherto, been pronounced as failure.

Art Goes West

Independence seems to have somehow or other, stimulated demand for art specially in the west, but the question, which is consistently asked by many, is whether the demand is real. To accord formal reception to any exhibition or troupe of artists is a common courtesy, and as such it cannot be taken as an indication of deep appreciation of popular demand for any art in any foreign country.

To negotiate cultural contacts with foreign countries has been something like an obsession to the free India and art has been found to be the most convenient point of contact. The official endeavour to establish international relations through art has encouraged non-officials—institutions as well as individuals to appropriate to themselves the privilege of cultural ambassadorship, and hence the flow of consignments of art to Europe and America irrespective of its standards.

Timely Warning

The exchange of art is an ideal which has to be pursued at a well defined level of standards. From this point of view, India's ambition should be to place the best of her genuine arts on the world stage and to receive, in return, the best of the arts of others. This point seems to have been lost sight of by the Government and non-official agencies in the rush for negotiating cultural contacts.

Following termination of the last world-war, much of the junk has been imported in the name of art from the West to the Eastern countries, and sensible persons have been fully alive to its dangers. A spokesman of post-revolutionary Egypt had drawn the attention of his Government to the evil influence, on the youth, of cabarets and dance-halls providing cheap entertainment to the people. He had gone to the length of asserting that this influence would be more disastrous than the occupation of the country by a foreign army.

Thoughtful Westerners have also deprecated the export of ordinary art forms and entertainment to Asian countries. Mr. Clarence R. Deoker, Assistant Director of Mutual Security Agency, did plain-speaking on this point in last August. The people of Asia, he rightly said, feel that while the American culture ensures high living standards, it has also, produced among other things, tawdry entertainment. Mr. Deoker urged that while America was sending bath tubs, tractors, turbines and gadgets round the world, it should also share its non-materialistic culture—art, education and philosophy—with the backward areas. Mr. Deoker's suggestion was encouraging, but on the other side, the movie and men have continued to dump cabarets and cheap dances in the East.

Imported From West

Cabaret dances have, of late, come to be almost a common feature of Indian films of the average type. Luxurious hotels and restaurants are pitched, at times, even in rural areas in order to bring them on the screen. While there has been undue haste for cultural contacts and exchange of art, one should not miss to find out what the cultural values of cabaret dances would be to India and how her balance-sheet of art would stand ultimately, if such a traffic is indiscriminately allowed to continue.

In the same context, the case of painting and sculpture in the modern European style needs to be dispassionately reviewed. Such paintings and pieces of sculpture are allowed to go to European countries in the exhibitions of Indian art. What impression will they create in the minds of Europeans and Americans about Indian art, when they are placed cheek and jowl with classical painting, sculpture and artistic handicrafts? Such works amount to virtuosity painting and modelling in the style with which foreign visitors are quite familiar.

Wanted Supervision

The lure of foreign credentials has not faded with the advent of freedom. On the contrary, it has prompted particularly art and dance mediocrities to visit Europe and America and to return home trumpeting their success. Dance, which is not European is generally viewed by the Westerners as a novelty. It evokes admiration in the audience if it has even a surface resemblance to the Indian form and then the success of the dancers is almost guaranteed whatever be the merits of their performances.

A statement is made by some that the European audience is more appreciative and also critical of the Indian dance than the Indians. This marks an insidious attempt to enhance the values of foreign credentials in the eye of the credulous public. It also reflects the suppressed reaction of mediocrities and half-baked amateurs to the opinion of Indian experts on spurious and sophisticated dance-forms. One cannot believe that Europeans could have acquired, in a few years' time, deep insight into India's elaborate art of classical dancing. Since there is hardly any demand for Indian music in the West, the conclusion which can be safely drawn is that comprehension of symbolism and complex technique of Indian dance of which music is an integral part rests with a few scholars only. Anyway there should be a limit to propaganda.

In the days of freedom to travel, the movement of art and parties with or without official accreditation cannot be restricted. Strict supervision, however, needs to be exercised over whatever is sent out from or received in India, so as to ensure art of high order from either side. The Government should set up a competent machinery to check the standards of every art to be presented in any country. The exchange of art must serve a definite purpose. India should present the best of her arts to the world, and at the same time the Government should see that cheap art forms from the West do not pass in this country with the label of modern Indian art.

Patronage To Both,

According to a report from Gwalior, Madhya Bharat is shortly going to have an art gallery. The movement has been set afoot by Kala Parishad—a society which was formed for the development of art and literature. Kala-Parishad has, further proposed to undertake survey of artistic tendencies and activities of literary productions. The society thus seems to have an ambitious programme, but it should define, in clear terms, its aim with regard to art so that confusion may be avoided.

Art stands in the danger of being outweighed by literature, when a single society approaches both with the object of stimulating their progress. Experience has shown that literature scores easily over art and also leaves it in a state of confusion, if art is aligned with literature. The situation in which different arts find themselves today demands that the subject of art should receive undivided attention. Literature has many to support it. Art has yet to enlist as many supporters. Madhya Bharat's experiment should be watched with interest.

The Central Government has started to give effect to the scheme to offer financial help to indigent literateurs and artists. According to the information, which was made available to the Council of States, a sum of Rs. 100,000 has been allotted this year for the scheme and that Rs. 2,950 have, so far, been spent out of it. The scheme implies the far-reaching principle that indigent literateurs and artists should be supported by the State.

It will be interesting to know how much will be spent for helping artists. Though no distinction is made between literature and art for the purposes of the scheme, apprehension has to be entertained that literature might claim a larger share in the limited budget allotment. In order to avoid such an eventuality, the Government should set apart, a certain sum for art and should offer financial aid to indigent artists even if they do not apply for it. At the end of the year, the amount spent for art should be made known to the public.

Exclusion Of Bombay

The plan for the new decorative set-up of the Rashtrapati Bhavan is reported to be under way. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has begun to acquire, art objects which were to be collected from the State. In this connection it is necessary to inquire how the plan was worked out and the different states were selected. The exclusion of a well-known art centre like Bombay from the plan cannot be ignored. It is a point on which the Government of India should issue a statement explaining the situation.

The selection of art works by the states should not necessarily be taken as a guarantee of the best quality. The Government should have appointed a committee of experts in "Indian Art" and should have left to it the responsible task of working out the details of the decorative set-up and of selecting the appropriate and best pieces from the works collected by the State Governments. It is not known whether any such procedure has been adopted by the Government and why Bombay was left out of the plan.

School Goes Ahead

Examples of graphic arts like etching and wood cut are frequently seen in the exhibitions held in Bombay. Now Bombay happens to have a centre of training in such specialised branches of art. The Sir J. J. School of Art has mobilised its resources and opened out of them, a class of graphic arts intended for its students. The class is placed in charge of Mr. Y. K. Shukla, who is one of the teachers in the school and is one of the leading artists of India. Mr. Shukla has studied painting and graphic arts in the Academy of Rome, Italy. Reproduced in these columns is a specimen of etching executed by Mr. P. A. Tana. It reflects the efficiency of training in graphic arts imparted to students.

The contribution made by the school to the revival of Indian painting and to the training in mural decoration and commercial art in India has been very well appreciated by impartial critics and experts. The course of graphic arts marks expansion, in an important direction, of the scope of art education imparted in the school. It should enable artists to render the Indian design in the technique of graphic arts, and this should be Bombay's contribution towards advancement of graphic arts in this country.

With the differences of the medium and technique, Indian art must retain its distinctive character when it is practised as graphic art. Since Bombay has asserted itself as a Centre of Indian art having its own tradition, graphic arts should also be in line with the Indian painting by which the work of the artists who have taken to it is distinguished.

VILLAGE MAIDENS

Etching by P. A. TANA.

THE JOHN RYLANDS PAPYRI

We were recently given some very interesting flashbacks into the past through the columns of The Manchester Guardian.

The fourth volume of the Catalogue of Greek and Latin Papyri in the possession of the John Rylands Library has now been published, thus concluding a task commenced in 1911, when the first volume appeared.

Information about the ancient world is always of interest, and the preservation of the papyri by the hot dry sands of Egypt is itself a minor miracle, it being something like 2,000 years before these documents reached Manchester.

Most of them describe day-to-day existence down the thousand years of Greek and Roman rule in Egypt. The earliest dates from 258 B.C. the latest from the seventh century A.D. The range of interests is equally widespread.

Some indicate no distinct change over the long period of time—one of them is a letter wherein a Government official attempts to put his inside information to good use by advising a friend to buy goods in view of the impending reduction in the value of money.

Amongst the documents is a list of over 100 people who fled their homes in one village, being unable to meet the tax-gatherers' demands!

The earlier signs of the "closed shop" appear in an appeal for justice from a weaver who had been forced by bricklayers to abandon his apprenticeship to the loom and join them in their occupation.

From the foregoing it would appear that although many people yearn for the return of the "good old days" a lot of the malpractices which we think are products of this modern age have in fact been in existence for longer than we care to remember.

When Baboons Confront Man

EXPLORER TELLS OF TERRIFYING ADVENTURE

THERE ARE GRAY, yellow, black, green and Egyptian baboons in Africa. All have many manlike characteristics, but in only the gray baboon of the South African KOPJES is behaviour so nearly human as to be almost unbelievable, writes Alexander Lake in 'Coronet'.

The gray baboon, familiar to every zoo-goer, is one of the most maligned and misjudged animals in the world. Much of this is due to the fact that his habits completely change in captivity—where most of us see him. He loses his sense of dignity. Often he becomes rude and even indecent, showing only contempt for man.

In the Transvaal, where I have closely observed the gray baboon, he displays a measure of respect for us... and for himself. He is monogamous, a family man, and has strong social instincts. When unmolested, he is kindly and usually playful, but when angered he is as furiously dangerous as any animal in Africa.

LOVE OF YOUNG

One of his most outstanding characteristics is his almost human-like love of his young. He will make any sacrifice for them, and leap to terrible attack if they are in danger. When a baby baboon dies, the mother gives every evidence of almost unbearable anguish.

One of the most memorable —and terrifying—experiences of my life involved a baby baboon. One summer morning I had been standing at the base of a hill for almost an hour watching some playing youngsters through my field glasses.

Suddenly, the abrupt cessation of barks and roars on the hillside startled me, and when out of the silence a sinlge voice rose in a despairing wail, I felt an actual chill flicker on the back of my neck.

The wail became a long drawnout moan, and rose again to a sort of agonized shriek. Then I saw something I had never seen baboons do before. Males from every part of the hill began moving silently toward the outcry.

I sensed that it was a female voicing that unbearable distress. So human, so urgent was her appeal that, without realizing it, I too, moved toward her, my hand on the revolver at my side.

I stopped after a few paces, for the silence of those converging males was ominous. I had watched this troop approach threatening pythons, leopards and men many times but always before, it had been with roars, barks and discordant challenges.

The wailing stopped as the males concentrated near a rock out-cropping half-way up the slope. They sat motionless, not even turning their heads. I watched them until their the heat from my face misted my field glasses

CHIEF ON SCENE

As I wiped the lenses, I became aware of the chief troop leader emerging from behind a boulder less than 30 feet away. He sat down facing me, his arms dangling and started over my head. My hand started towards my revolver, but something in his attitude restrained me from drawing.

Then, from behind that same boulder, five more troop leaders moved into the open and seated themselves in a row a few feet behind their chief. They, too, looked past me into the distance.

This situation was not only beyond my experience but it was beyond anything I had ever imagined. The old "headman" was a fighting baboon, of which there is at least one in every troop. Not long before, I had seen him kill a boar hound by holding it by the ears, and tearing out its insides with his bare hands. Now he sat there, motionless, seeing me from the corners of his eyes.

I didn't know what to do. I felt the light breeze cool the nervous sweat on my forehead. My revolver was useless against so many. Afraid to take my eyes off them, I moved backward slowly, gaining a few inches at a time.

Then the baboon chief looked at me. Usually, it is impossible to get a baboon to look you in the eyes, but this big 150-pounder was staring straight into mine. His eyes were yellow, with red highlights. In them was no anger, no excitement—just a strange straining, as if he were desperately trying to break through the darkness between his primitive mind and mine.

I said, "My God!" ...Sweat streamed down my sides. I backed another few inches, and he shifted his eyes to a point over my shoulder.

THEY LEAD

Another wail rose shrill above me. All six of the baboons got to their feet and moved directly up the slope. They didn't look back, but I knew they wanted me to follow their lead.

I did. My mind was in a conflict of curiosity, wonder, unbelief and fear. I wanted to turn and run, yet I seemed impelled to see this thing through to the end.

As I rounded the huge out-cropping, the ring of males sitting near it moved back. The six leaders walked a little way, then grouped themselves on their hunches and stared past me. The female who had been wailing backed away several yards, sat down and was quiet.

Almost at my feet, a baby baboon writhed and twisted on the ground. I wanted to pick it up—do something for it—but I didn't dare.

Even to touch a baby baboon is the surest way to bring every male in the troop down upon you in raging anger. Some men, and many dogs, have been torn to shreds for such temerity.

I looked at the ring of silent males. I looked at the six huddled leaders. None seemed to know I was there. I glanced at the baby's mother She, too, stared far off.

As a game hunter, I had faced peril many times. I knew what fear was, and how I reacted to it. But this conflict within me between the urge to help the baboon baby, and the drive to get away as fast as I could, was something new.

I took a tentative step toward the little sufferer, then glanced at the baboons. They didn't shift their gazes. I took another step, and stopped. Still no movement. I looked at the mother. Her fangs were bared, but she wasn't looking at me.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

I moved to within a yard of the little fellow, and saw the cause of its desperate sickness. A tiny pile of corn kernels, stained a light green with ant poison, lay near him. Two or three half-chewed kernels were in the foam around his lips

I knew at once what had happened. Charlie, the boy in charge of my cows had poisoned the corn and left it on the hillside. He hated baboons. Poisoned corn is not dangerous to adult baboons, but babies have to learn.

Fear vanished in a rush of anger, and I knelt beside the gasping youngster. My canteen was filled with bitter-strong coffee. I opened the baby's mouth and poured coffee down his throat. He struggled weakly. His mother made a hoarse but subdued squawk.

I massaged the little body and nature took a hand; his protesting stomach rejected the poisoned food. I poured more coffee into him. He lay still, and I thought he was dead. He gasped and moved. More coffee He lay panting.

LAST ACT

I watched, realizing that if he died, I would probably die, too. Spasms shook him, but they came farther and farther apart. He began making soft whimpering noises. The mother moved toward me. I backed away. With a rush, she gathered up her baby and, holding him in one arm, jolted away on three legs.

There was a weakness in my own legs, and I thought I would fall. With my foot, I crushed the poisoned kernels into the ground, then looked up to see the baboons ambling away about their business. By the time I had gone 100 feet, they were again barking and laughing all over the hill.

I soon got over my fright, but I have never forgotten the intense "yearning" in the eyes of that baboon leader. I have known ever since that the baboon is closer to the fringe of human thought than most persons can believe.

MARRIAGE OF THE SEASONS

Sun Valley, the Union Pacific's world famous resort village, is the scene of this picturesque setting where guests enjoy a relaxing dip in one of the two outdoor, heated swimming pools while the snow covered hills in the background beckon to the lovers of winter sports.

ART IS NOT A COPY OF NATURE

(Continued from Page 5 Col 5)

tions, the gap between what he yearns to produce and what the then society demands the more commercial his art becomes.

But this pragmatic view of art has always been thought of at a lower evaluation by the higher conception, namely, that art should be indulged in for its own sake. Great artists have always been people whose souls were thoroughly unfettered by the present, dreamers and visionaries, of no use to any one but to themselves. Hence it is that one finds, sometimes, such artists thoroughly unworldly, impractical and contributing nothing to the schematic efficiency of life. Apart from its commercial use art fulfils a higher purpose. By intelligently educating the latent aesthetic sense, it is a means to a higher exaltation of the human spirit and an expression of this ecstatic state of the soul. Besides, it uplifts the souls of all, and with its contagion unifying all into one. Clive Bell says on Art that "it is in fact a necessity to and a product of the spiritual life." Tolstoy also says "It is a means of union among men, joining them together in the same feelings and indispensable for the life and progress towards the well-being of the individuals and humanity."

Matter And Manner

This double-edged view of aesthetic creation gradually merges into the two schools of thought namely classicism and romanticism. Ever since the beginning of the history of art, there have been two undecided and mutually embittered sections of opinion regarding the aesthetic process of producing works of art, the classical and the romantic. It is a distinction between Reason and Emotion. Intellect and Imagination, in a crude way between Form and Matter. The classicist is one who is concerned more with form than with matter (with manner than with matter). He imposes a voluntary, conscious and rational control on the imagination and strives at a selective and chiselling ideal making for simplicity and severity. His mission is to make the familiar charming, give novelty to things of everyday life. He has the peculiar gift of retaining freshness even while endlessly repeating the same theme of subject-matter or himself. He is so good here because he expresses himself so well.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the whole absorbs the attention of the classicist more than the parts. But the worst of classicism is that much of it looks like hackwork and mechanisation. At his best the classicist does not excite or thrill you. At his depths, he looks formal and sterile, dull and uninspired and lacking in emotional fire—aesthetically insincere. He makes up in the unity, simplicity and austerity of the whole. One is sometimes, therefore, almost tempted to agree with the view that classicism is a negation, repudiation and contradiction of the fundamentals of the creative impulse itself.

Test Of Art

The Romanticist on the contrary, is one who believes more in intuition and inspiration and in the philosophy: "Better to have attempted and lost than not to have attempted at all.") He subordinates reason and conscious design to imagination, thus caring less for the attribute of beauty and being interested in the addition of the element of strangeness in all artistic organisation. He is interested more in saying or expressing something unfamiliar and strange rather than saying or expressing it well more in matter than in manner. The worst of romanticism is that it results in the violently fantastic and bizarre. The Romanticist is rich in emotional content and easily swept off his own feet and gives you the suspicion that you cannot always be sure of him or that he is "dependable." Thus what he lacks in structural unity, he makes up in the remarkable vigour and beauty of the parts. But his merit far outshines his weakness because his work is that of the unfettered creative impulse, inherent in all humanity, and satisfies the everlasting spiritual hunger of mankind. From these it is quite logical to infer that the classicist has greater chances of becoming a professional success than his opposite.

The greatest art is that which is born of profound and powerful emotional inspiration, controlled, selected and chiselled by the exercise of reason and giving us a unified and structural whole and achieving the union of vigour and beauty in the parts with exquisite attractiveness and appeal in the whole.

In short the end of all art is to unite all in one common feeling. The use to which the individual puts his leisure is a key to knowing his cultural index and the arts, constituting as they do, the play time of the race, indicate unequivocally the quality and nature of its civilisation. All art is therefore "a foretaste and earnest of, the future ideal state wherein we will all have a rational civilisation in which sensuous beauty, emotional delicacy and intellectual order will work together in harmony—"a regiment for the conduct of the living, concerned with remediable evils and attainable goods with happiness in this world and salvation in the next."

Language Of Mind

"A refined musical sensibility is the most civilising of educational instruments. A mind educated to musical form and an imagination refined to the finess of musical emotion cannot remain completely gross in the contacts of life". (Edman) To conclude,—In the end when all the nations of the earth are worn out in their fight for world-supremacy, when there is a desperate cry for universal peace, Music will be the Messiah for the Golden Age, uniting all in one common religion and language of Sound—at once sensuous and intellectual, exciting to calm, stimulating to appeasement and marshalling all the powers for Goodness, Truth and Beauty to work in unison in a spontaneous, disciplined and organised manner, towards the achievement of the common weal of all mankind.

MELTING POT OF RACES

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

climate," he screeched, apparently in a frightful temper at the Negroes' calm refusal to take him seriously.

There are those, both white and Negro, who attribute the unhappy surge of Indian racism to the activities of the Commissioner for India in the West Indies.

India, they say, has embarked on a deliberate policy of propaganda designed to prevent the assimilation of Indians into the life of countries to which they have migrated. The distribution of made-in-India moving pictures, many of a highly nationalistic character, is being subsidized. and recently a group of Hindu priests arrived in Trinidad, charged with preserving the ancient culture, while a statue of Gandhi was unveiled with great pomp and ceremony.

At the same time, a Hindu leader called for a halt to mixed marriages. Many Hindus, he charged, are raising their daughters as Christians, and marrying them to non-Indians to avoid the necessity of paying a dowry, as required by Hindu custom. The sons, though raised as Hindus, are thus deprived of Hindu girls to wed, and they, too, are compelled to choose outsiders, though a majority of the Indian Christians generally belong to the United Church of Canada and send their children to Canada to be educated.

Substantial Minority

Indians in Trinidad occupy much the same position as French Canadians in Canada. Though they are a minority, they are such a substantial minority that they exercise the balance of power in government, and several Indians enjoy cabinet rank. Industrious, aggressive and ambitious, they may well prove to be one of the most vital forces in South America.

In British Guiana they are even more influential. They are the largest group (though no one race has a majority) and have succeeded in closing the colony to Negro immigration from the islands.

British Guiana has withdrawn from the proposed federation of British Caribbean colonies because of the fear of the Indians that immigrants from Jamaica and other overcrowded islands would swamp them.

British Guiana, even more than Trinidad, is a melting pot of races, with a quarter of the population classified as "white and mixed," the mixture containing a liberal dash of Chinese. Despite the ravings of the professional racists, the man in the street seems oblivious to colour shades. London has announced that universal adult suffrage is planned for British Guiana.

Negroes Excel

Negroes monopolize the professions, and excel in them. They are dominant in journalism and industrial labour fields; Indians and Chinese lead in business and agriculture; the small white minority runs the plantations, sugar mills and bauxite mines but it is recognized that their predominance in those fields is due to educational advantages rather than race, and this occasions no hard feelings. Singularly enough, while the best of good feeling prevails between white Guianese and their coloured fellow countrymen, the good-will does not always extend to white foreigners. Canadians are regarded as being particularly colour-prejudiced.

In the smaller islands the Negro has still to come into his own, and considerable friction is developing. In Barbados, where the Negro is poorer, and has had fewer opportunities for education and other benefits than he has had in some of the other islands, the predominantly Negro legislature felt it necessary to pass an anti-discrimination law. This is being enforced by self-appointed vigilantes who try to ferret out any discrimination.

The only ones on the smaller islands who seem to be showing any concern at this increasing racial tolerance are the resort owners, who—like those in Nassau—think discrimination is "good for business." Overwhelmed by the rising black tide, they are powerless any longer to compel segregation but seek to perpetuate it by incorporating their resorts as "clubs" to which guests must be recommended or introduced by a "member". Even these shifts cannot be other than short-lived in the better era that is dawning in the Caribbean.

"MANISHA" & CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

"Manisha", a collection of Gujerati sennets, compiled jointly by Shri Minu B. Desai and Prof. Shah, is approved by the Calcutta University as a text book for Inter Arts, Inter Science and Inter Commerce examinations, for the year 1954 and onward. It is a choice collection of connets written by well-known Gujerati writers.

Berlin Newspapers

Of the 29 newspapers published in Berlin in 1939, only ten remain today with a combined circulation of about 700,000 copies compared with 3,400,000 before the war.

In spite of this drop in the number and circulation of the city's newspapers, the industry is still served by 88 sixteen-page rotary presses and about 123 linotype and intertype machines.

Tradition Of Europe

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 3)

wealth is precisely the set of tensions which arises between her several peoples owing to the fact that they differ enough to influence each other and yet not enough to render that influence barren through an excessive 'distance.'

Any historian of art or of letters knows how, for instance, the three so-called Latin countries—Italy, France, Spain—have influenced each other. But through a dynastic caprice of fate the influence of the Low Countries on Spain and of Spain on the Low Countries has been no less important. Spain, France, and England have each in her turn led the fashions and ways of Europe. Germany has been one of the dominant influences in music, philosophy, and history for many generations. The play of now the Mediterranean, now the Northern lights, on the historical and intellectual panorama of Europe is one of the 'pulsations' that keep it as lively and vivacious as a human face.

Scarred by her recent battles, woried and withered by suffering and the feeling of frustration which her past errors have raised in her, Europe is emerging from the trial with a new sense of her own unity. The tensions between her peoples which up to yesterday used to lead to destruction and war are beginning to take on their true character—for in fact these tensions are but one of the most creative and fertile forms of her life. The hope begins to dawn that Europe may succeed in resolving the antimony between her unity and her variety into a higher and permanent harmony. This cannot be until all her peoples have regained their freedom; and unless, in this freedom, they remain faithful to the Christian-Socratic tradition which is the core of the European spirit.—B.B.C. Broadcast.

HERE ARE SOME MAGIC WORDS

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

such as a blunt, "Not interested," or "I've got a book."

●

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?"

Why the know-it-all won't argue when you say this to him:

When he begins to tell you "how it should be done," or "how I'd run things," or what "I'd do"—don't contradict him; don't try to convince him he's wrong or you will have an endless argument on your hands. The more logical you are with him the more desperately he will argue with you.

Ask him what HIS opinion is, and let him tell you. Keep using question marks on him, and if you choose the right ones you'll soon get the admission from him that you want.

Ask him "why" he thinks things are being run wrong: then ask "what" he'd do if he were the head man and "how" he'd go about it. Get him to the point where you can introduce your opinion as an alternate, and say, "Then you'd do it this way—is that right?"

Try this tactic on the know-it-all husband or wife. Let him tell you what he thinks, what he likes; only give him a choice in his opinions, ideas, or wishes—and ask him 'which' he thinks.

●

"I OVERSLEPT—I'LL BE THERE IN TWENTY MINUTES."

Why this is the best thing to say to the boss:

Don't subject yourself to the strain of having to remember just what happened to you that morning last month when you were late. Sooner or later someone will trip you up on one of those little white lies.

Get your superior on the phone and tell him the truth. In nine out of ten cases he will be so surprised at hearing the truth that he'll forget to make any comment.

By the time you've reached the office he will have cooled off. Besides, few bosses like to bawl people out over the telephone—few, I say.

●

"I DIDN'T REALIZE I WAS SPEEDING."

Why this is the tested answer to use:

Officers of the law hear so many "sales talks" and alibis that the only thing to do is quickly admit your guilt (if you are guilty, and you usually are), and kill the officer with kindness.

The fact that you know Judge So-and-So means nothing to officers, and trying to belittle your car, "This hunk of tin won't go over 25", is useless, for officers have speedometers too.

If the hospital yarn is a true one, it's the best, but he may run interference for you—and you'd better have the evidence at the hospital when you arrive.

On the whole, however, whenever you are in the hands of the law for minor offences, take your punishment, admit that you're wrong, and your chances of getting away free are more in your favour than when you argue.

●

"DO I OWE YOU ANY MONEY JOE?"

Why this may be the best thing to say:

It is putting the burden on your 'shoulders', and most often the reaction it gets is, "Oh, say, that reminds me. 'I owe you some money'."

Asking for a loan of five dollars may be all right too, and is a good runner-up on this sentence.

The point is not deliberately to put him into the uncomfortable position of having to admit he forgot to pay you.

Almost all the other sentences do just this, and should the two above fail to work, then you can use the others and be more blunt.

—'PAGEANT.'

A Craftsman's Creed

"The printer must put his labour and materials to the best possible use in disseminating knowledge more widely, conveying news more speedily, expressing information more clearly, commemorating events more gracefully, and adorning life more beautifully."

—Winston Churchill.

CHESS

JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA

AT the age of twelve this renowned chess player of the new world beat J. Corzo the Cuban Champion by four games to nil with six draws in a match for the championship of Cuba. This achievement was indeed great considering the high standard of play in Cuba due to the activities of the Havana Chess Club.

Capablanca went to New York to study Engineering— instead he studied chess technique and at the age of twenty-one defeated the then American Champion Marshall by eight wins to one and fourteen draws.

Not studying much of the opening strategy he delved deep in end-game study. It is said that he thoroughly analysed more than a thousand Rook and Pawn endings. Playing skittles for money stakes he developed such skill in positional judgment that he was soon acknowledged as the most clear thinker and a force to be reckoned with in International tournament.

CLEAR POSITIONS

The essence of his style lies in his love of clear positions and his skill for manoeuvring for positions without confusion. The art lies in simplification to one's advantage for a quick end-game. He did this in the most efficacious manner to clarify the positions where he was at home. He held on to an advantage once acquired with inexorable efficiency to convert it into a win.

This week's game is from the Zurich 1952 tournament:—

WHITE: F. Affa.
BLACK: R. W. Smeeton.

BISHOP'S OPENING

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. B-B4, B-B4; 3. P-Q3, P-Q3; 4. Kt-KB3, P-QB3; 5. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 6. Q-B3, Kt-B3; 7. PXP, PXP; 8. B-Kt3, P-KR3; 9. Kt-KR3, B-KKt5; 10. Q-Kt3, 0-0; 11. 0-0, Kt-B3; 12. P-QB3, P-Q5; 13. Kt-Q2, B-K7; 14. R-K1, Kt-KR4; 15. Q-Kt6, PXP; 16. RXB, Kt-Q5; 17. RXP, KtXB; 18. QXKt, KtXR; 19. RXB, PXKt; 20. BXP, QXP; 21. Q-Q1, KR-Q1; 22. R-B1, QXB; 23. QXQ, RXQ; 24. RXKt, QR-Q1; 25. P-Kt3, RXKtP, Black wins.

The following game between Miss Eileen Tranmer of Great Britain and Elizaveta Bykova the recent winner of the Moscow women's candidate tourney is a fine example of high class chess and also of theoretical interest.

WHITE: Miss E. Tranmer.
BLACK: E. Bykova.

Sicilian Defence

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. KtXP, Kt-B3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6. B-KKt5, P-K3 (*1); 7. Q-Q2 (*2), P-QR3; 8. B-K2, B-Q2 (*3), 9. R-Q1 (*4), R-B1; 10. Castles, B-K2; 11. K-R1, Castles; 12. Kt-Kt3, K-R1; 13. P-B4 (*5), Kt-K1; 14. BXB, QXB; 15. R-B3, P-QKt4; 16. P-QR3, R-Q1; 17. R-R3, B-B1; 18. B-Q3, P-Kt5; 19. PXP (*6), KtXP; 20. B-K2, P-K4; 21. P-B5, P-Q4; 22. KtXP, KtX Kt; 23. PXKt, BXP; 24. R-K3, B-B1; 25. P-B4 (*7), P-B4; 26. Q-Q4 (*8), P-K5 27. P-B5, B-Kt2; 28. P-Q6, Q-R5; 29. P-Kt3, Q-Kt4; 30. R-KB1 (*9), Kt-B3, 31. Kt-R5, B-Q4; 32. R-B4 B-K8; 33. B-B4, BXB; 34. KtXB, Kt-Kt5; 35. R-K2, R-B3; 36. P-B6, R-R3 (*10); 37. P-B7, R-KKt1; 38. P-Q7, Q-R4; 39. P-R4, Kt-B3; 40. R-R2, Q-Kt3; 41. P-Q8 (Q) and Black resigns.

(*1) Master practice has shown that against the Richter attack the text move is the only satisfactory reply. If 6.....P-KKt3; 7. BXKt, PXB; 8. Q-Q2, which evidently is good for White. If 6..... Q-R4; 7. BXKt, KtPXB; 8. Kt-B5, Q-B1; 9. Kt-Q5 or finally 6....., Kt-KKt5; 7. B-Kt5, B-Q2; 8. KtXKt, PXKt; 9. BX BP and so on.

(*2) The Rauser continuation which like Keres's 7. Q-Q3 tries to get the Queen into early action in connection with Castles QR. The original line in the Richter attack, commencing with 7. KtXKt, has been subjected to exhaustive analysis and found not quite sufficient.

(*3) Black delays.....B-K2 as long as possible in order to recapture with the Queen in case of BXKt.

NOT WITHOUT RISK

(*4) an interesting deviation from the 9. Castles QR which is not without risk The text move however costs White a tempo to bring the King into safety and the question is now whether White's attack in the centre or Black's on the K-side will mature first.

(*5) Well timed. White has now secured the initiative.

(*6) 19. P-K5 is insufficient (19.....P-Kt3, or even 19..... PXKt; 20. Q-K2, P-B4 etc.).

CONNECTED PASSED PAWNS

(*7) White now has two connected passed Pawns and sufficient forces available against the coming attack on her King-side.

(*8) A strong and unexpected move.

(*9) Preparing to blockade Black's advancing Pawns.

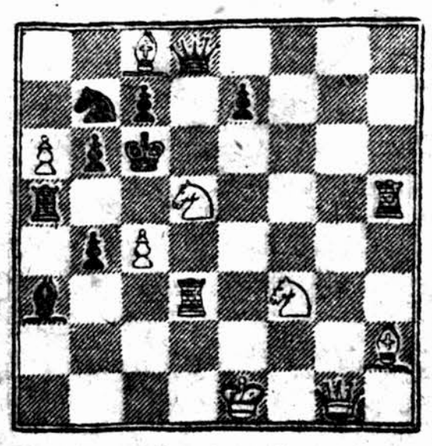
(*10) Black is very stubborn but could resign now.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

PROBLEM NO. 16.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 15 Key move:—Q-B3.

War And The Common Man

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 5

which ultimately leads to mourning weakness and to death."

In the face of this threat what does Dr. Crew propose to do? He cannot, he says, "possibly assume that those who are our political leaders are wrong in so far as their actions are concerned." Their strategic ideas may be wrong, but Dr. Crew has "no precise knowledge" of these; therefore, "I must, as an ordinary citizen, uneasily place my trust in those whose responsibility it is to lead.'

This complete abandonment of individual moral responsibility (on page 9) contrasts oddly with the bold assertion quoted at the beginning of this review (from page 92).

As "an ordinary citizen" Dr. Crew has apparently decided to be led by whoever may be leading. Who, I should like to know, is this "ordinary citizen"? Is he incapable of deciding between right and wrong, or of knowing what he wants? Is he not, to the full extent of his capabilities, responsible in some degree for national policy? And is not Dr. Crew, both as "ordinary citizen" and extra-ordinary scientist, precisely one of those "whose responsibility it is to lead"?

If you and I and Dr. Crew are going to shelve this personal responsibility, we might as well give up hope.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAKS THROUGH FLOCCULENT CLOUDS

An impressive view of the Himalaya mountains seen through a stencil of cotton wool c'oud from a B. O. A. C. Comet jetliner flying nearly 8 miles high. Average height of the Himalayas is 18,000 feet.

Flying Over Mountain Tops

WHOLE COUNTRIES AT A GLANCE FROM B. O. A. C. COMET JETLINER

SECRETS of the air — glorious, unearthly cloud formations — and breathtaking view of some of the world's greatest mountain ranges are being revealed to the air traveller for the first time.

Passengers who have flown on B.O.A.C.'s new Comet jetliners are talking about the fantastic geographical panorama which the Comet spreads out for them 40.000 feet below.

Never before, they say, have they seen such inspiring vistas of the earth's surface—vistas made the more remarkable for being observed while flying at some 500 miles an hour from a secure and comfortable vantage-point nearly eight miles high.

Poised — seemingly motionless—in the clear air of the stratosphere, beneath an ultramarine cupola of sky, passengers may encompass whole countries in a single glance—rivers, lakes and inland seas; snow-capped mountains, valleys, vast plateaux and impenetrable forests.

No Fatigue

When the Comet is flying about eight miles high, its 36 passengers — perhaps eating, drinking or smoking — may glance from their windows and enjoy a range of vision of up to 200 miles.

The cabin in which they sit in such smooth comfort is pressurised to simulate at 40,000 feet those pleasant travel conditions which exist 32,000 feet below them. Moreover, because of the almost complete absence of vibration from the Comet's four powerful de Havilland "Ghost" pure-jet engines, they do not experience fatigue.

Over Mountain Tops

At present the Comets are operating regular services in both directions between London, India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and South Africa. Passengers flying on these routes may see the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, Franco-Italian Alps, the mouth of the volcano Vesuvius and in 1953—when a Comet service is opened between London and Tokyo—the peak of the sacred mountain of Japan, Mount Fujiyama.

At lower altitudes, but still at thousands of feet above the highest peaks, B.O.A.C.'s Argonaut and Hermes airliners regularly fly over the Andes [illegible] near Mount Kilimanjaro on the Uganda-Tanganyika border, on their routes serving South America and East Africa.

ITALY'S FEROCIOUS VOLCANO

Vesuvius, the renowned Italian volcano, 4,100 feet above sea level, is clearly seen in this photograph, taken at 40,000 feet from the B.O.A.C. Comet.

RELIEF MAP FROM 8 MILES UP

Seen from the Comet at a height of nearly 8 miles the loftiest peak of the Alps on the Franco-Swiss frontier, Mont Blanc, and the neighbouring mountain mass, look like a school relief map. Mont Blanc is 15,781 feet above sea level.

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